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☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON, or they will not be attended to.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 3---NO. 52. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1847. | WHOLE NO. 156.

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☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1200 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

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NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

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Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
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GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

THE JOURNAL.

ADDRESS

Of the Hon. JNO. Y. MASON, L. L. D., before the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of the University of North Carolina, delivered in Gerard Hall, June 2d, 1847.

Mr. President, & Gentlemen of the Association:

In appearing before you to-day, while I regret that your invitation had not found one possessed of more leisure than I have had in which to meet its requirements, I am glad of the opportunity which has thus been afforded me, to testify my continued interest in my *Alma Mater*, and my sincere regard for those great purposes of science and of virtue which it is the fortunate office of an American University to promote.

After intervals of absence—some of them embracing more than a quarter of a century—we visit again, mindful yet of our literary brotherhood, the cherished scenes of our youthful studies, and renew for a few brief hours, amid the fragrant memorials of Chapel Hill, our ancient companionship of letters, and our old associations of classic life. Turning aside from our accustomed pursuits, we exchange the greetings of friendship in halls long sacred to religion and truth; and before the altars of our early worship, we gather fresh motives of gratitude to the venerable Institution whose virtues they commemorate. We surrender ourselves to the mild influences of the day and the occasion. We forget the discords of professional strife; the hard competitions of business; the feverish thirst for fame: and hushing all the thousand voices of party zeal, we bow ourselves in unresisting submission to the *divinity of the place.*

In such influences we find our best preparation for the Anniversary which we celebrate. It is a festival less of the head than of the heart. It has more concern with generous impulses and warm affections, than with the cold deductions of reason, or the dry speculations of metaphysics. It is wisely intended, not so much for the exhibition of hoarded knowledge and the discussions of abtruse thought, as for promotion of kind feeling, the strengthening of good resolves, the awakening and quickening of a spirit of improvement in ourselves and in others. It brings together, from remote places and from various paths, those whose only memories in common cluster around this seat of learning; and it thus perpetuates attachments which might otherwise lie buried for ever in the dust of years. In this view of its character, it claims the rewards of patriotism, no less than the regards of friendship; and strengthens our union as citizens, by reviving our connection as students. The bonds which hold together our extended confederacy of States, are not those alone which are to be read in written constitutions and gathered from the enactments of legal codes; but those, rather, which are found in the interchange of social kindness; in the attractions of literary intercourse; and in the manifold associations which spring from the communions of religion and the pursuits of business. Every institution, therefore, which, like our own society, gathers its members at frequent periods from distant sections and different States, forms a new link in that most important chain of causes, upon which we must chiefly rely, under Providence, for the support and perpetuity of our republican system.

In behalf of that system, how numerous and powerful are the motives which appeal to us on an anniversary like this. The tranquility of these academic walks, the circumstances, all of them, under which we assemble, speak to us of a beneficent Government and a prospered country. The experience, too, of every one of us enforces the same lesson with the strength and vividness of a personal conviction.

In what other nation has honest ambition so wide a range, and merit so certain and so brilliant a reward? Where else, in the civilized world, can a virtuous education be so surely obtained, and lead to results of such transcendant worth?

A distinguished illustration of this truth we have present in our own companionship to-day. The youth, whom some of us remember as a student of Chapel Hill in the class of 1818, whose feeble health had threatened to quench his ardent thirst of knowledge, returns to us now, the occupant of the highest political station which is known on earth. We recognise here no distinctions of artificial rank; no claims of lineage; no assumptions of wealth; but we acknowledge that the honors conferred upon our brother-in-letters are reflected back upon our University and ourselves, and we recognise them as the fruit of wise instruction, and as incentives to efforts in others, to whom opportunities are offered, more favorable, even, than were his. We greet him on this auspicious occasion, not alone as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, but in a more near and friendly relation, as our ancient associate in study, and a graduate, with us, of the same honored institution. Here, where in the bright morning of life he laid, in virtue, in industry, and in science, the deep foundations of his subsequent success, he comes back with us, to pay the sincere homage of gratitude for those early privileges to which he owes so much, and which he can now, more than ever, value as they deserve. In his recollection, as in the memory of us all, this ancient place yet glows with its old attractions, and our affections fondly turn to it, amid the wanderings of earth, with something of youthful ardor, as well as of filial respect.—However in other scenes and less tranquil pursuits,

"——— the ear is all unstrung,
"Still, still, it loves the lowland tongue."

But time, which matures and ripens, also destroys; and as our eyes wander over this assembly, we mourn the absence of many a familiar countenance and many a beloved form. While we acknowledge new and welcome accessions to our number from the youthful graduates of the year, we are compelled to remember that they occupy the seat of earlier companions, who have been swept away in the lapse of years, and who repose now in the silent shadows of the grave. To those of us who were together here thirty years ago, "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto,*" these mournful recollections come home with peculiar power. Like dim voices of the dead, they speak to us from the chair of the instructor as well as from the bench of the pulpit.

"Now kindred merit fills the sable bier;
Now lacerated friendship claims a tear;
Year chases year; decay pursues decay;
Still drops some joy from withering life away."

And here I should do injustice to the occasion and to my own feelings if I did not pursue this painful theme for a moment, to pay the tribute of my affectionate regard to the memory of him who for many years, often under most adverse circumstances, but still with signal success, administered the affairs of the University as its presiding officer. No one, I am sure, who has ever shared his counsels or profited by his mild reproofs, can easily forget the wisdom and the virtues of President Caldwell. Uniting extended learning with sound judgment, he possessed the rare and difficult art to temper admonition with kindness, and to render discipline more effectual by making it less repulsive.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, 'this was a man.'"

His character and his usefulness—what he was, and what he was enabled to do—suggest a theme, which in this theatre of his labors, and among these witnesses of his fame, it would be a grateful task under other circumstances to pursue. But his own example would rebuke us, if we should allow even his merits to turn us aside from contemplating the great objects of his toil. Let us seek rather to understand and to do homage to those vast interests of *enlightened culture* in our own country, which he lived, and, I had almost said, he died to promote.

To this general subject we are invited, not only by the proprieties of the occasion, but by its own intrinsic dignity and worth. In its broad and comprehensive sense, the work of education is the grand business of human life; and in these United States, I need hardly say, it can never be neglected, but at the hazard of consequences which no patriot can contemplate without alarm.

This belief was present with America at its very birth, and stamped upon its rising institutions the great impress of freedom and perpetuity. In the history of other nations, learning has been the slow growth of a society already formed, and has existed, at last, only as the ornament of wealth or the champion of power. But with the Fathers of our Republic, next to religion, it was the first thing thought of; not as a luxury, but as a necessity; not as the handmaid of privilege, but as the nurse of equality; not as the child of endowment or the accident of place, but as the surest basis of public prosperity and of private happiness. They planted knowledge, therefore, in the wilderness; established schools as soon as they builded habitations; and laid the foundations of a University, while yet they were struggling with the ravages of disease and the apprehension of want. More than a century ago the charter governments were celebrated for "promoting letters by free schools and colleges"—and to this feature of their character has been traced the secret of their great success. "Every child born into the world was lifted from the earth by the genius of its country, and in the statutes of the land received, as its political birthright, a pledge of the public care for its morals and its mind."

It has been said that, under a Government like ours, whatever is gained in politics is lost in learning, and that a nation becomes less truly intelligent by becoming more thoroughly Republican. Yet no country has done so much for learning in so short a time as America. Unexampled as has been its growth in all the elements of physicial power, its means of education have multiplied with its advancing population, and gone hand in hand with its increasing wealth. When this institution was founded in 1789, it had not more than ten associate colleges in the whole Union; and many of these, in every thing but the name, were hardly on a level with our modern academies. There are now in the United States at least ten times that number, with an aggregate of nearly eight hundred instructors, an attendance of twelve thousand students, and a library of six hundred and fifty thousand volumes. Independent of these, but laboring in the same field of usefulness, are thirty-four schools of theology, thirty-two of medicine, and eight of law, all of them in successful operation, and some of them munificently provided with the most costly apparatus and most valuable works. The true glory, however, of republican culture is found in those less ambitious nurseries of learning which, scattered broadcast over the Union, extend the opportunities of free instruction to almost every family in America. From the imperfect returns of many of the States, and the different systems adopted in various sections for accomplishing the same end, an accurate summary on this subject cannot well be obtained. Five years ago, it was estimated that, in the whole country, there were not less than two millions of pupils, who attended common schools; but a better idea of their extent and influence may be gathered from the statistics of a single State. In New York, there are nearly eleven thousand public schools; not less than half a million of pupils; and district libraries for the use alike of children and adults, comprising in the aggregate more than a million of volumes. In that State, I am aware, the school system has been the work of many years; but even the system of Ohio, one of the youngest States in the Union, may well attract our astonishment and respect. Here, if any where in the land, considering her late existence and marvellous growth, we might have looked to see the cultivation of mind fatally postponed, if not wholly overwhelmed, by the thronging demands of enterprise, and the pressing employments of active life. Yet her constitution declares, in the genuine spirit of the Republic, "that knowledge is essential to good government and human happiness," and that "schools and means of instruction should be encouraged in such a way as is consistent with freedom of conscience." Acting on the admirable sentiment of this provision, she had established, as long ago as 1840, eighteen colleges and nearly six thousand schools, which were attended by two hundred and twenty-five thousand scholars.

These illustrations evince, at a single glance, the extended interest of our people in the diffusion of knowledge, and the magnificent results which that patriotic interest has achieved. If some States have done less than Ohio for the cause of instruction, there are others which have done more—and all of them, I believe, without exception, have recognized its importance by wise constitutional or legal provisions. The public funds set apart for this purpose in the whole Union, including the generous grants of land by the Federal Government, to promote the sales of its public domain, need not shrink from comparison with the boasted literary endowments of Europe; and yet they fall very far short of the entire expenditure in the United States for the education of the young. The cost of private instruction forms of itself an additional item of immense amount, while the grand aggregate is still further increased by the frequent contributions of individual beneficence, for the foundation of libraries, or the improvement of schools. In the field of letters, as every where else in our country, the great principle of voluntary effort is ceaselessly at work, and constantly rivals, by the energy of its movements and the magnitude of its effects, the most successful action on the part of Government. The exercise of their combined power has pervaded the very heart of the people with the influences of moral and mental culture, and has extended the means of education to every grade of society and every condition of life.

Aided, however, by no combination with the State, the religious teachings of America are the work purely of private beneficence. In the republics of antiquity, religion was only a part of their political system, and the head of the State was also the father of the church. This unnatural connexion, fatal alike to christianity and to liberty, which even yet lingers in the Old World, has been wholly repudiated in the *New*—and the land of Roger Williams and Thomas Jefferson proclaims liberty of conscience from sixty thousand churches, and inculcates virtue and toleration in as many Sabbath schools. Free government is valuable, after all, not so much for any direct exertion of its own power, as for what it permits the people to work out for themselves.

The Press began its work in 1639; a century afterwards it had earned the prohibition of England, and was strong enough to defy it; and at this day, it asserts its freedom by an influence which is only not despotic because it is not harmonious. Far outstripping by its enterprise the fertility of our writers, the American press appropriates unshrinkingly the literary treasures of the whole earth; while it almost forbids importation of books by the cheapness with which it reprints them, and the facility with which it scatters them among all classes of the reading community. But the most striking displays of its activity and power are only to be witnessed in the field of *Journalism*, where it more than equals France in energy, and knows no other rival throughout the world. It printed the first newspaper in America in the year 1704; in 1828 it had joined an additional number of eight hundred and fifty; and, at this day, it acts upon the popular mind through the teeming columns of more than two thousand journals. Sharing, as well as stimulating, the progressive spirit of the age, it advances into the wilderness with our hardy pioneers; keeps company with our commerce among the islands of the sea; and contends for supremacy with the sword upon every battle-field which is won by our victorious arms. Already it sends us shipping lists from the Sandwich Islands, chronicles the news of the day in La Vera Cruz, and echoes back the thunder of our cannon from the shores of the far Pacific. Becoming thus the missionary as well as the schoolmaster of republicanism, it plants among other nations the seeds of freedom, which it has itself ripened upon our soil; and having first contributed to the glory of America at home, it crowns its labor of patriottsm by making it better known, and therefore more honored, abroad.

With influences such as these, it more than pays back to our country whatever of nurture it has received from it, and richly atones for all the imperfections or abuses by which it so often deserves the reproaches of society, and somtimes seems, almost, to require the censorship of law. The force of enlightened public opinion constitutes, after all, its best restraint, and the only one which would leave to it all its value. Under this guidance, if its teaching are not always pure, they are seldom dangerous; for its errors are met by truth as soon as they appear, and, like the lance of Achilles, it has the virtue to heal the wounds which it has itself inflicted. In the higher branches of literature, the good which it confers is never doubted; and if it is less free from censure in its lighter publications, yet its agency even there is on the side of virtue and in favor of liberty. "Were it left to me to decide," writes Mr. Jefferson, "whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without government, I would not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." Paradoxical as this may seem, it cannot be doubtedly that no government can be maintained in the spirit of liberty and purity, without the chastening influences of the newspaper press.

It is sometimes said that a rich source of instruction is closed to us, because America has no monuments; and if by this it is meant that she is not yet marked with the decay of age and the ravages of time, the assertion is strictly true. But unless ruin is more desirable than greatness, and the dim figures of antiquity more precious than the fresh and glowing forms of youth, this feature of her character is rather her glory than her reproach. The monuments of America are not found in the scattered fragments of the duty past, but point all of them to the rising grandeurs of the far-off future; and while older nations "look back through the twilight of ages that lose themselves in night," the genius of our Republic goes forth in the dawn of morning, to meet and welcome the approach of day. No feudal castles, crumbling upon our hills, attest the ancient violence of robber-lords, and not for us, do the glorious relics of a noble ancestry bear witness, in buried columns and broken arches, to the degenerate spirits of their unworthy sons; but in place of these, and far better than these, *we* crown our landscapes, with contended homes, we build altars to science by the hearthstone of every citizen, and with the spires of thousands of churches we point our children the path to Heaven.—While we can preserve, unimpaired to our country, *free instruction, free religion,* and *a free press,* we need ask no other support for our institutions, and no other witnesses to our fame.

To the means of instruction which have been already mentioned, I should do wrong not to add that other and peculiar education which springs from the very working of our republican system, and from which no member of the community can well escape, even if he would. Under our policy, every citizen is a part of the government, and some of its most important duties are periodically devolved upon him, both by law and by necessity. He wields the power of the elective franchise, and determines by his vote the choice alike of measures and of men; not only *who* shall rule him, but *what* shall rule him; he sits in the jury box, and the fortune, the fame, nay, the very life of his neighbor, rest upon his decision; he is called as a witness, and is sworn to give true testimony on questions involving the deepest interests and the most important results; or, by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, he is clothed with still greater trusts, and assumes responsibilities which belong only to the highest stations in the gift of the people. A sovereign in his own right, the symbols of his authority are thus constantly before his eyes, and from every new exercise of his power, the American citizen derives fresh excitement to his intellect, and increased dignity to his character. In all his public acts the double motive presses upon him to ensure reward and to avoid disgrace. Under a free government, he knows full well that, with intelligence and fidelity, there are no plaudits which he may not win, and no prizes of ambition which are above his reach; while, on the other hand, no where else is corruption so inexcusable, and ignorance so wholly out of place. In other countries, where passive obedience is the fruit of despotism, a stolid people is the natural accompaniment of an educated prince; but the genius of our institutions contemplates no such thing as an ignorant man, and deems itself defrauded of its just claims when it finds a citizen faithless to his duty. The large requirements, therefore, of American politics, which are with superficial observers the subject of hasty regret, constitute in reality one of the most valuable features of our republican system, a most affluent source of ennobling instruction, and tend, with inevitable certainty, not only to increase the popular intelligence, but to give energy, expansion, and elevation to the popular mind.—Tranquility and the repose of exclusive devotion to personal pursuits are not the most favorable elements either for great conceptions of distinguished action. The highest heroism, on the contrary, springs from the strongest excitements; and the period of revolution is also the period of awakened genius. The same causes which break up ancient abuses in society, break up, with equal efficacy, old absurdities in science and in art; and from the still-heaving waves of tumult and reform, emerge side by side the warrior, the statesman, the orator, and the poet. The sublime productions of Milton had their birth in the same times which produced the stormy character of Oliver Cromwell; and the harsh, passionate voice of the one comes softened to our ears by the lofty melody of the other. Amid the fierce passions and new found energies of revolutionary France, Mirabeau & Robespierre announced together the rising fortunes of the "man of destiny." And after convulsions, such as the earth has rarely seen, Napoleon comes upon the stage prepared for him, and writes his name in iron characters, not only upon the history of Europe, but upon the very forehead of the world. The experience of modern times is confirmed upon this subject by all the lessons of antiquity. The home of freedom was every where the dwelling place of letters, and we read the examples of successful genius, not among the subjects of despotic Babylon, but among the democracy of Athens. There was no literary fame, even in Greece, until the era opened of her republican principles; but *then* she became the matchless land of civilization and refinement.

"Where science struck the thrones of earth and heaven,
Which shook but fell not; and the harmonious mind
Poured itself forth in all prophetic song,
And music lifted up the listening spirit,
Until it walked, exempt from mortal care,
Godlike, o'er the clear billows of sweet sound,
And human hands first mimicked, and then mocked
With moulded limbs, more lovely than its own,
The human form, till marble grew divine."

And the literature of Greece must prove forever the kindling influences of Grecian liberty.

But as no people can continue indefinitely in a state of revolution, these excitations of the popular mind in other ages and other countries, always producing the same noble fruits, have, after a brief and brilliant reign, been as invariably followed by the paralyzing torpor of despotism. It was reserved for our happy country to devise a system, our own incomparable federative system, which, with the liberalizing influences of the Christian religion in freedom and in purity, is constantly instructing and stimulating the popular mind, and developing all the energies of our nature. It is a problem successfully worked out, which justly commands the admiration of the world, equally auspicious to literature and to liberty, and promises blessings to mankind, which the human imagination can hardly conceive. "At this moment, the disastrous and ominous condition of Europe, which men of philosophical enquiry and reflection begin to ascribe to inveterate, radical, and permanent evils of political and social systems, but renders more vivid and dazzling the bright aspects of our manifold prosperity." But this is not the occasion to pursue this train of thought."

Devoted in patriotism, and ever ready to act on the noble principle—*salus Republicæ suprema lex*—our countrymen have yet neglected nothing which was calculated to adorn domestic life and promote individual happiness. Female education has, therefore, always been a subject of primary attention.

Elevated to her appropriate position in society; adorned, refined, and accomplished by careful instruction, the *American woman* is the happy companion of the *American freeman;* gladdening his heart by her smile of confidence and love, and cheering him in his great career of public duty, by her voice of counsel and approbation.

Glorious as our institutions are, their fruit would have turned to ashes, without the lovely association of the softer sex, fitted by education to be the friend, the joy, the pride of American patriots.

If our country, from the very nature of its Government, *demands* much of its citizens, let us remember that it makes them capable of *doing* much; and that, by giving to them the stimulus and nurture of free institutions, it places within the reach, even of the most humble, the highest attainments of learning and the noblest achievements of mind.

The value of this nurture and of this stimulus is best attested by the great results which they have already accomplished; and thus measured by the standard of results, our whole Republic is but a monument to their praise.—Under their influence, constantly cherished and constantly in turn exerted, it has not only maintained successfully its freedom and its power, but it has pursued a career of progress and improvement, which is without a parallel in the history of the world. Fifty eight years ago it elected its first President. It then embraced a population of little more than three millions, occupying thirteen States, on the Atlantic coast, and covering an area of less than five hundred thousand square miles. Its population has now swelled to more than twenty millions, and it has added nearly a million of square miles to its represented territory. It has more than doubled the number of States, and new sovereignties still form themselves in the wilderness to claim its confederate honors. With this astonishing increase of its numbers, and of its peopled and cultivated territory, has grown up, also in a ratio equally rapid, every important interest which can possibly add either to national wealth or national glory. In agriculture, it has invented new implements of industry, and applied them to fresh fields of toil; and from the rich abundance of its gathered harvests, it not only fills each avenue of want at home, but freights its storeships with a people's tribute to the famine-stricken children of kingdoms abroad. In commerce, it whitens the very ocean with its enterprise, and exchanges products with every climate under the sun; while in the rapid advancement of its manufactures, it bids fair, at no distant day, to rival even the skill of English industry, and to transfer to this side of the Atlantic the "workshop of the world."

Pursuing with boundless, because unfettered, zeal each opening of *foreign* traffics, it at the same time unites its own territory by constantly extending and improving its means of *internal* intercourse and trade. The remotest inhabitant of the Confederacy is not beyond the reach of its post office, and its civilization travels not only with the marvellous power of wind and steam, but with the speed of electricity, subdued by the art of man along the lines of its Magnetic Telegraph.

Scarcely more than twenty years ago, it was without a single mile of railroad; in 1836, its iron engines traversed a completed track of sixteen hundred miles, and it has now more miles of railroad than, in the time of Washington, it had of post routes. In proportion to its population, it has more than three times as many as France; and the canal connecting the Hudson with the Lakes, is the longest of these artificial rivers which has been constructed in the world.

In the year 1807, Robert Fulton attracted ridicule by building its first steamboat, and ten years after, it had no regular line of steamboats in all its western waters. They now crowd in hundreds upon its ocean rivers and its inland seas, gathering the rich products of the most remote and land-locked regions of our country, and pouring them into the lap of commerce; they defy every form of danger upon its Atlantic coast; they keep company with its navy against the northers of the Gulf of Mexico; and, under the fostering care of Congress, they will soon cross the Ocean with its mails, and minister to the wants of our ships of war, and protect our merchant marine in every quarter of the globe. A single one of its Western States possesses more steamboats than the whole kingdom of France, and there are said to be as many steamers on Lake Erie as in the Mediterranean sea.

Its increasing means of communication thus keep peace with its extending settlements, and its whole Union is bound together in the strong embraces of mutual intercourse, mutual knowledge, and mutual interest. In this way it administers with facility one Government for twenty-eight sovereignties, and from a single central heart diffuses the healthy life-blood of law and justice through all portions of the body politic. Yet, with us, Paris is not France, and that heart would soon become corrupt, and the stream of sanitary circulation torpid, but for the purifying application of the Federative principle, and the chastening and correcting influences of the subdivisions of power amongst the States and the people, to whom so large a share in the duty of self-government is wisely confided.

The same influences, too, which have thus devoloped, with almost startling rapidity, the various sources of its physical power, have adorned it at the same time with cheering monuments of its active benevolence, its scientific ingenuity, and its improving taste. Its charities partake, at once, of the vigor of its enterprise and the abundance of its means, and no worthy object ever yet appealed to it in vain. Shrewd and unyielding as it doubtless is in the concerns of trade, it is characterized by the warmest sympathy for human suffering, and the most generous disposition to give it adequate relief. Its capacious heart, sharing something of its broad nationality, has gathered around it none of the iron of avarice or the numbness of exhausted feeling, but never fails to respond with warmth and feeling to the voice of misfortune, no matter from what clime it comes, or what disaster may have produced it. In our own country it attests the magnitude of its beneficence by its charatable institutions, which attrack respect, not only on account of the purposes to which they are devoted, but from their elegant construction and convenient arrangements.—Its care of its poor has been censured by foreign writers as so extravagant as to invite pauperism; and with equal bounty it embraces in its ministrations the aged and the sick, the deaf and the dumb, the blind and the lunatic.—These institutions, so numerous and so well adapted to their ends, excite our admiration, not so much at their number, as that in so new a country time has been found to establish them. Firm in the maintenance of law, its system of punishments is characterized by christian benevolence, and the pecuniary fines imposed on numerous classes of crimes are devoted to the promotion of education—beautifully taxing vice to support virtue.

If America has not yet equalized older nations by her advances in literature and art, she has at least laid a firm foundation for them; and bright examples of generous attainment and lofty intellect are not even now wanting among her cultivated citizens. Her statesmanship has been proved in the strictest school of diplomacy; and her public speaking, in true eloquence, will not suffer from comparison with that of any other country. In history, in painting, and in sculpture, in poetry, in the eloquence of the pulpit, in the severe reasoning of the bench, and in the imposing diction of Senatorial elocution, our country has produced successful competitors for a companionship with the most gifted sons of genius in other regions of the world.

But, whatever may be thought of its literature and its taste, its contributions to science and to mechanics can never be regarded as deficient, either in number or in value. Its discoveries in electricity, in galvanism, and in the application of steam, are as brilliant in theory as they are useful in results, and thousands of models in our Patent office bear witness that the genius which invented the cotton gin, and new moulded the commerce of the world, is still rife among the countrymen of Eli Whitney. In mathematics, in mineralogy, in geology, and in chemistry, the profound researches of our countrymen have added to the national character, and increased the means of social happiness.

Trammelled by no fetters of ignorance or superstition, the American child of genius "comes forth with freedom into the glowing sunlight of philosophy, as the servant and interpreter of nature; he looks abroad into the rich and magnificent universe, calls the delightful scenery all his own—the mountains, the valleys, the ocean, the rivers, and the sky; through these wide bounds he is free at will to choose—

Whate'er bright spoils the florid earth contains,
Whate'er the water or the ambient air.

All present him with perfect instances of the consummate wisdom of the Almighty God, who created a world so fraught with beauty; and by their examination he gains materials, which not only enlighten and adorn, but exalt and purify his mind, teaching him to appreciate the miraculous workings of an omnipotent and eternal Power."

But confederate America, after all, is not yet a century old; and it is unjust, therefore, to measure her attainments by the ripened knowledge which with other nations has been the accumulation of centuries. The first condition of progress in every department of learning is to appreciate its value, and this condition, at least, she has generously fulfilled.—There is no object of mental improvement at all worthy of human pursuit, upon which, in some form or other, she has not set the seal of her approval; and her elevation, it should be remembered, is not shown by the bright achievements of an isolated class, but by the liberal culture of a whole people.

Without any deductions for her deficiencies, she has done enough already to fix the gratitude of her citizens, and to challenge the admiration of the world. And yet, she is but in the morning of her existence; and brilliant as now is her star, it has only entered upon the radiant career which it is destined under Providence yet to accomplish. Her population, her wealth, her intellect, her power, are all of them in the germ only of their first development, and are pressing forward to an expansion, whose majestic grandeur it is difficult for the mind to realize. When we consider her sparseness of population, her vacant territory, her favored position, her unrivalled Government, and remember the momentum which she has received from the past, and the increased energy which she must acquire from every succeeding step of her onward march, we are ready to believe nothing impossible in her future greatness.

It would be vain to expect that the work of mere human hands, requiring the agency of human means, should attain successful results, without sometimes exhibiting the imperfections of its authors, and the infirmities of their nature.

In the progress of our experiment of self-government, we have encountered dangers which appeared to threaten failure, and which were exultingly hailed by the enemies of freedom as the sure sign that our Federal Union, the prolific source of all our blessings, would prove but a "rope of sand." Through these dangers we have successfully passed. Others must await us.

We know

"There is a divinity which shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we may,"

and we will not despair of the Republic; always remembering that, if in the collisions of interest, the wickedness of fanaticism, or the frenzy of party, we recur to those feelings of fraternal affection, forbearance, and conciliation, and to those great principles of justice and respect for the rights of all, which animated our fathers, we will not fail to secure the perpetuity of our institutions.

The magnitude of our country's destiny must depend, however, under Providence, upon the virtue and intelligence of her individual citizens; and to all of us, therefore, she addresses the solemn appeal of patriotism and humanity. While, therefore, we endeavor to appreciate as it deserves our glorious heritage of liberty and happiness, let us also appreciate the vast responsibility by which it is accompanied! Living under the only free government on earth, upon us are concentrated the dearest political hopes of man. Wherever glitters the crown of despotism, or faintly throbs the heart of freedom—wherever toil goes unrewarded, or human right is crushed beneath oppression—from patriots of all climes, and the oppressed of every land—come blended to our ears, voices alike of warning and entreaty; all invoking us to be faithful to our holy trust, and to preserve it sacredly for the civil redemption of the world. The voices of the past come mingled with the voices of the present, and amid the graves of fallen empires, and the splendid ruins of departed greatness, we gather anew the solemn lesson of individual duty. Let us receive it with submission, and reverence, and awe; and let it increase the warmth of our patriotism, the earnestness of our virtue, and the devotedness of our toil. If we would discharge aright the duty which we owe to our country and to mankind, let us begin by discharging aright the duty which we owe ourselves.

"This above all, to thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

To Dress Rice.—A lady recommends the following:

"Soak the rice in cold salt and water for seven hours—have ready a stewpan with boiling water, throw in the rice, and let it boil briskly for ten minutes, then pour it in a cullender, cover it up hot by the fire for a few minutes, and then serve. The grains are double the usual size, and quite distinct from each other.

We should like to see the newspaper that would suit every body; it would be a curiosity. Such a thing never did, nor never can, have a place among the things of the earth, yet thousands are astonished that the paper to which they are subscribers does not contain just such articles as they like to read best.—One expects moral essays; another love tales and miscellany; another mirth and anecdotes; another looks for a sermon; while all wonder that their particular taste is not suited—never for a moment supposing that an editor caters for the mental appetites of thousands.

The common fluency of speech in many men and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter and scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both, whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready at the mouth. So people come faster out of a church when it is almost empty than when a crowd is at the door.

Mrs. Hall says:—"The ugly and the handsome are sent into the world together, and if the Lord gives a share of the universe to both of them, sure we have no right to take it from them."

From the Home Journal.

THE MISER.

An old man sat by a fireless hearth,
Though the night was dark and chill,
And mournfully over the frozen earth
The wind sobbed low and shrill;
His locks were white, and his eyes were gray
And dim, but not with years,
And his skeleton form had wasted away
With penury more than years.

A rushlight was casting its fitful glare
O'er the damp and dingy walls,
Where the lizard hath made his slimy lair,
And the venemous spider crawls;
But the meanest thing in this loathsome room
Was the miser all worn and bare,
Where he sat like a ghost in an empty tomb,
On his broken and only chair.

He had bolted the window and barr'd the door,
And every nook he had scanned,
And felt the fast'nings o'er and o'er
With his cold and skinny hand,
And yet he sat gazing intently around
And trembled with silent fear,
And startled and shuddered at every sound
That fell on his coward ear.

"Ha! ha! laughed the miser—I am safe at last
From this night so cold and drear.
From the drenching rain and driving blast,
With my gold and treasures here.
I am cold and wet with the icy rain,
And my health is bad, 'tis true,
Yet if I should light that fire again
It would cost me a cent or two.

"But I'll take a sip of this precious wine,
It will banish my cold and fears—
It was given long since by a friend of mine,
I have kept it for many years:"
So he drew a flask from a mouldy nook
And drank of its ruby tide,
And his eye grew bright with each draught he took,
And his bosom swelled with pride.

"Let me see—let me see," said the miser then,
"'Tis some sixty years or more
Since the happy hour when I began
To heap up the glittering store;
And well have I sped with my anxious toil,
As my crowded chest will show;
I've more than would ransom a kingdom's spoil,
Or an emperor could bestow.

"From the orient realms I have rubies bright,
And gold from the famed Peru;
I've diamonds would shame the stars of night,
And pearls like the morning dew;
And more I'll have, ere the morrow's sun
His rays from the west shall fling;
That widow, to free her prison'd son,
Shall bring me her bridal-ring."

He turned to an old worm-eaten chest
And cautiously raised the lid,
And then it shone like the clouds of the West,
With the Sun in their splendor hid,
And gem after gem of its precious store
Are raised with exulting smile,
And he counted and counted them o'er and o'er,
In many a glittering pile.

Why comes the flush to his pallid brow,
While his eyes like his diamonds shine?
Why writhes he thus in such torture now?
What was there in the wine?
His lonely seat he strove to regain—
To crawl to his nest he tried;
But finding his efforts were all in vain,
He clasped his gold and—died!

The Musician's Pocket Hankerchiefs.—We hardly need say that the following amusing story is a translation from the French:

An honest musician of Paris had lived twenty years in the esteem of the leader of the orchestra and fear of false notes. Whoever frequented the opera might see his venerable head bending every evening by the side of his pass viol. Whether he accompanied his false friend in the gamut, or whether he sustained the tenors with his faithful bow, for him the young nysphs had no dangerous smiles nor the young pages any refreshments. The only relaxation he allowed himself during the pauses was wiping his spectacles with a corner of his pocket-hankerchief. But one evening, on returning home, our friend found his hankerchief had been stolen. Our blameless artist consoled himself for the loss philosophically, but the next day there was the same theft, which was repeated on the days following—and notwithstanding that his vigilance was fully roused, all his efforts to surprise the robber were vain. Furthermore, as evils seldom come singly, his instrument had for some time past become strangely out of order. Every day he lost a pocket-handkerchief, and every day his bass viol lost a note. This could not be an accident—it was a disease. Filled with inquietude for his old Eurydice, the old man dried his eyes with the only *foulard* which was left to him out of the two dozen; he carried his instrument to the shop of the music maker. In his presence the body of the invalid was delivered to the scalpel of the master workman. They turned it; they thumped upon it, and, as a last resort, finished by opening it. Oh! wonderful, or rather, oh, *criminal!* At the bottom of the disembowelled abdomen they found—what? The twenty-three handkerchiefs of the poor man inhumanly stuffed into the belly of the victim. The bass viol was well nigh dead with undigested pocket-

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Daily Picayune extra, Aug. 30, 10 a. m.

Later from Vera Cruz—Gen. Scott's advance to Ayotla—Safety of Maj. Lally's train—Repulse of Americans at National Bridge.

The schr. Mississippi arrived from Vera Cruz on Sunday, having sailed thence on the evening of the 21st inst. At that time the Fashion had not arrived there, though constantly expected. She left here the evening of the 17th.

The most important news by this arrival concerns the movements of Gen. Scott. There had been various rumors on the subject in Vera Cruz, many of which our correspondent knew to be unfounded, but he writes us on the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st instant, on what he considers "the best authority," that the vanguard of Gen. Scott's army was at Ayotla on Friday, the 13th inst., and up to that date had not fired a gun. This news reached Vera Cruz by a gentleman who left Ayotla on the 13th, coming down by way of Orizaba. Ayotla is about twenty-one miles from the city of Mexico, being twenty miles beyond the pass of Rio Frio. We now turn for a moment to other subjects of great interest.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz about the 13th instant to reinforce Major Lally's command was composed of Capt. Well's company of the 12th infantry, Capt. Haile's company of the 14th infantry, & Capt. Fairchild's company of Louisiana Rangers, all under command of Capt. Wells. They returned to Vera Cruz on the 17th, after having proceeded as far as the National Bridge, where they expected to overtake Maj. Lally's command. Maj. Lally, however, had gone on, and by subsequent advices at Vera Cruz, it is known that he had carried up his train in safety beyond Jalapa.

The command of Capt. Wells were compelled to fight their way to the Bridge; and they made the attempt to pass it, but found all the heights occupied by the *guerrillas*, who opened a heavy fire upon them, killing nearly all the mules and forcing the whole party to retire. They left the whole of their wagons save only one in the possession of the enemy. All the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men, which were in the wagons, fell into the hands of the Mexicans, and little else besides the mail was saved. The loss of men in this affair has been five or six killed and two or three wounded, and several men have subsequently died from fatigue and exposure on the march.

About eight miles this side of the Bridge, Capt. Wells, on his advance, detached twelve dragoons, accompanied by Dr. Cooper, with directions to go forward cautiously, and, if they found it prudent, to report to Maj. Lally; but if they encountered any obstacle, to return and report the fact at once. Nothing has since been heard of this party, and it is supposed the whole have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans. These twelve dragoons we suppose to be a portion of Fairchild's company. Dr. Cooper was the surgeon who went up with the train.

Capt. Wells had five successive engagements with the enemy before the final affair at the Bridge In this the Mexicans had one piece of artillery engaged, from which they fired grape, and were thus enabled to make good their stand against the command of Capt. Wells.

Maj. Lally on going up with the train is said to have had a sharp skirmish with the guerrillas at Cerro Gordo, and to have expected another brush with them at La Hoya. No accounts of these affairs have been received, but our latest letters say that there is no doubt of the safety of the train. No news had been heard at Vera Cruz of Capt. Besancon's company for a fortnight. It was out on a scout when news reached here that Maj. Lally required reinforcements, and it is by many supposed that the company fell in with the train, and, crossing the National Bridge, continued up with it. Others again think differently, and suppose the whole company has been cut off by the Mexicans. Such is the tenor of our latest letters.

In regard to Gen. Scott's march, there were rumors at Vera Cruz that he had met the enemy and repulsed them after a sharp engagement, in which he lost 800 men. This the Mexicans regarded as a victory on their part, as their loss was insignificant. Notwithstanding these details, our correspondent writes that there is no truth in them whatever. He also considers the announcement of the Sun of Anahuac that Gen. Scott arrived at Ayotla on the 11th as a statement hazarded upon mere rumor. He has confidence in the veracity of the man who arrived on the 21st, and declares the vanguard of Scott's army to have been in Ayotla on the 13th, having met no resistance so far. Both the Vera Cruz papers and our correspondent believed that Gen. Scott was in possession of Mexico by the 20th inst., but they had no information to this effect.

We have more minute accounts on boad the ship Agnes of the various engagements with the guerrillas mentioned above. The Mississippi, being a fast sailor, has anticipated those accounts, but without supplying all the details.

We have no letter direct from the army.—The Boletin de las Noticias, of Jalapa, says that more correspondence from the army has been intercepted by the guerrillas. This paper appears to have advices from Puebla to the 10th inst, but only states that the last division of the American army left on that day 4000 strong.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 3.

AMERICAN ARMS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

THE MEXICANS DEFEATED BY GEN. SCOTT!!

IN TWO DISTINCT ENGAGEMENTS.

THE CITY OF MEXICO AT OUR MERCY.

The news of Gen. Scott's advance Confirmed--The Position of El Penon Turned--Gen. Valencia Defeated--Gen. Santa Anna Defeated--A suspension of Hostilities Solicited and granted--Congress Summoned and Negotiations to be Resumed --Safety of Maj. Lally's Train--Shooting of Lieut. Henderson and Party, &c. &c.

The steam ship Fashion, Capt. O'Brady, arrived yesterday evening from Vera Cruz, by the way of Tampico. She left Vera Cruz on the 27th of August, and Tampico on the 29th.

The news by this arrival is the most important we have received in many months from Mexico. Our army has not only advanced to the city of Mexico, but it has had two engagements with the enemy close under the walls of the city and defeated them. The Mexicans have been brought to supplicate a suspension of arms, and Gen. Scott has granted it. The Mexican Congress has been convoked to take into consideration Mr. Trist's propositions.

The news was received in Vera Cruz on the evening of the 26th ult. by an express courie from Orizaba, who brought down the following letter to Mr. Dimond, the Collector at Vera Cruz, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the use of the letter, which we proceed to give.

ORIZABA August 25, 1847.

My Dear Friend—The Mexican mail, which has just come in, brings the following intelligence, which I copy from the Diario Official del Gobierno. Being of so great importance, I send you this express courier, who will be with you to-morrow about 12 o'clock.

On the 20th two brigades commanded by Gen. Valencia and Santa Anna went out to attack the Americans near *San Angel. Valencia's division has been completely defeated, and Santa Anna, after the first rencontre, fell back also in disorder to the city.

They immediately after this asked for a suspension of hostilities, and offered to hear the propositions of peace from Mr. Trist.

The next day the Minister of Foreign Relations invited the Congress, through the newspapers, to meet for that purpose.

These are the great facts which no doubt will bring after them peace. Yours, truly.

F. M. DIMOND, Esq.

*Another letter says Los Llalos de San Angel.

Another express arrived in Very Cruz on the 20th, with letters containing the same news in subtance, and the following translation of the announcement of it in the Diario Official del Gobierno:

[Translated from the Diario Official del Gobierno.]

On the 20th August Scotts troops, who intended marching on Penon, turned it and arrived near Tacubaya. As soon as the news was known at Mexico, Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at Los Llanos de San Angel, and was completely routed. Next came Santa Anna, with another division, which shared the same fate after some fighting. The Mexicans retreated to the capital in great disorder, and such was the panic created by their defeat that the Minister of Foreign Relations immediately convoked the Congress to take into consideration Mr. Trist's proposition A suspension of arms was demanded by the Mexicans and granted. The Americans are around Mexico, but had not entered the city on the 21st.

Such are the meagre details which we have of these important events. No couriers from Gen. Scott's army direct have been able to get through, so far as we can learn. But from the foregoing statements it is manifest that Gen. Scott holds the city of Mexico at his command. That Gen. Scott did not choose to enter the city is manifest. He was doubtless deterred from entering it by desire to save the pride of the Mexicans when upon the eve of important negotiations. It is now supposed that the extraordinary courier which left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 12th ult., a day in advance of the regular English courier, was the bearer of instructions to the British minister to offer again his mediation; and we think we may safely say that he was instructed to do so if possible before Gen. Scott entered the capital. We believe the instructions were possitive, and no doubt they were obeyed.—Having absolute confidence in this representation of the acts of the English Government, we think it reasonable to suppose that Gen. Scott was influenced by a knowledge of this mediation to trust again to the efforts of Mr. Trist to negotiate a peace, and so spared the Mexicans the humiliation of the armed occupation of their capital His characteristic humanity may also be presumed to have strongly influenced him to save Mexico from the violence of a hostile occupation. We may recur to this point and to the prospects of peace which some may now entertain.

We have given some of the rumors current in Vera Cruz as to the fall of Mexico. They are evidently founded on imperfect rumors of the real state of facts. The rumors circulated here that Santa Anna and Valencia were taken prisoners we believe are totally unfounded.

In regard to the train under Maj. Lally, the intelligence is favorable. We are informed from a very responsible source that he is known to have passed Perote and been on his way in safety to Puebla. He made some delay in Jalapa. Our readers may be interested in what is said of the movements of the train prior to its leaving Jalapa in the Sun of Anahuac.

The *Boletin* of Jalapa says that the train, after having been attacked at Cerro Gordo, retired to the Plan, at the same time the guerrillas also retired. On the following day the train commenced marching for Jalapa, and on Thursday evening had not yet entered that place. On the 19th it was reported at Jalapa that the guerrillas would attack our troops near that place, and all the evening the road for near a mile was covered with men, women and children, whom curiosity had attracted there. This gave rise to firing of cannon and musketry from our troops, and the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any injury.

The guerrillas are said to have numbered 350. The fire commenced at half-past 5 o'clock and lasted but a short time. At night tranquility prevailed in the city, and a party of mounted men from the train entered the city and passed through the principal street; at the same time guerrillas were seen near by. The Boletin says that the loss on the side of the guerrillas was small.

At 11 o'clock on the 19th, Major Lally inquired of the alcalde whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities against the Americans if they entered, or not. To which the alcalde answered, that the population was unarmed; but that a number of guerrillas being in the neighborhood he could not take the responsibility of their actions. On the morning of the 20th the train of wagons and the troops entered the city. The Boletin says that the wagons are filled with sick and wounded

Yesterday (the 24th ult.) it was rumored in Vera Cruz that Father Jarauta had attacked the train a short distance the other side of Jalapa, but that he had been driven back by our troops, with loss on both sides.

In addition to the foregoing we have been favored with the two notes following, the first of which is a translation from the Spanish:

JALAPA, August 20, 1847.

The American army, after much suffering on the road, has been again attacked at Dos Rios by 700 guerillas, and badly enough treated. Even before the entrance into Jalapa, there was some firing. Last night, at 9 o'clock, the Americans entered the city firing, and retreated one *minus*. He was lassoed by one of the guerillas. This morning they sent a flag of truce to the *Ayunta Miento* (City Council) to ascertain whether they should enter as friends or foes, but without awaiting an answer they began to enter, and continued up to 1, p. m., when all got in. There are 76 wagons and 895 men, among whom 317 are wounded and sick. Major Lally is sick—the horses are worn out—for which reason it is supposed they will remain here some time It is said that Father Jarauta will attack them to-night—but nothing positive.

The other note is as follows:

JALAPA, August 23, 1847.

Major Lally, with his command, is still here, and will probably remain here some time.—The guerillas have all disappeared from this neighborhood, but to where they have gone I am unable to say. Aburto, the guerilla chief, died in Jalapa a few days since, some say of wound received in one of the attacks on Major Lally's command, and others by fever.

We do not entertain any doubt that the train, as mentioned above, had passed Perote and gone on in safety to Puebla.

Intelligence reached Col. Wilson on the morning of the 17th ult., that Lieut. David Henderson, of Capt. Fairchild's company of dragoons, and his party, who were sent out by Capt. Wells, on the 15th of August, to apprise Major Lally of the approach of reinforcements, were all shot by the guerillas.—There is little or no doubt of the correctness of this sad intelligence. Lieut. Henderson was a resident of New Orleans, and but recently embarked as a volunteer in his country's service. He was a printer by profession, a man of courage and enterprize, and his fate will be sincerely lamented by his numerous friends.

It is now very generally believed that Capt. Besancon's company went up with the train under Major Lally.

The following letter gives some facts that we have not before seen, though news promptly reached here of the insurrection in Yucatan:—

Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 27.

Gentlemen—On Sunday last the city was startled with the intelligence from Yucatan that the whole Indian population of that State had risen against the whites, and in some districts massacred entirely the whole population with the exception of the women, whom they only spared for a fate still worse than death. The news was received here by the French Consul in a communication from the French Consul at Campeachy, and the massacre he says was universal, no distinction being made except between Indians and whites. In some of the districts the whites have succeeded in reaching the cities and were there awaiting succor. There is good reason to hope these will be able to defend themselves until they are reinforced. At Campeachy they were in expectation of an immediate attack. The French brigs of war La Peyrouse and La Pilate have, it is understood, both been ordered to Campeachy, and there is a report that Com. Perry is about ordering down one of the vessels of our squadron. There is, perhaps, some exaggeration in the accounts of the extent of the massacre, but of the main facts there is not a doubt. The Indians in Yucatan have been more oppressed than in any other part of Mexico, because the landholders are generally absentees residing in Spain, and entrust the management of their estates to stewards, who to subserve their own interest grind the unfortunate Peon to the dust.

An express arrived here on Tuesday from Alvarado to Com. Perry, with information that the guerrillas had attacked that place the night before and killed a surgeon and two marines in that town. The steamers Petrita and Scorpion were immediately dispatched to reinforce those in possession of the place. D. S.

In the Sun of Anahuac, of the 25th ult., we find the following from Mr. Hayes:

Mr. Editor, will you do me the favor to correct an error into which you have inadvertently fallen in the account of the march of the small train under the command of Capt. Wells. In the article you give me the command of the detachment—it was under the command of Corporal Meredith. I accompanied the train on the invitation of Capt. Fairchild, and was of course temporarily attached to his command; but am entitled to no credit, as I merely performed the usual routine of duty. I regret the necessity of troubling you, but my silence might be construed into a desire to take credit for acts performed by others

Respectfully yours,

A. H. HAYES.

The same paper also contains the following orders, no doubt suggested by the escape of Paredes from Vera Cruz:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.

U. S. FLAG SHIP GERMANTOWN, *Anton Lizardo*, August 18, 1847.

The senior U. S. naval officer, next in rank to the commander-in-chief, who may be stationed at or near Vera Cruz, is hereby instructed to act in conjunction with the senior officer of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at Vera Cruz, and the collector of the port, as a commissioner to make the necessary appointments of pilots, officers connected with the duties of the port, light-house keepers, superintendent of signals, &c., to establish regulations for their government, and to have cognizance of all matters connected with the departments above mentioned, being careful not to interfere with the military authorities of the city and castle.

M. C. PERRY,
Commanding Home Squadron.

To the senior U. S. N. officer stationed at Vera Cruz.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

U. S. FLAG SHIP GERMANTOWN, Anton Lizardo, *August* 18, 1847.

All vessels, excepting army steamers and transports, arriving at ports in Mexico held by the U. S. forces, are to be visited by a boat from the general ship of the day, or any single vessel of the squdron, that may be in port, for the purpose of tendering the usual compliment of services to foreign vessels of war, and detecting any irregularities in foreign mail steamers or merchant vessels, whether foreign or American.

It is desirable when it be practicable, that the boarding Officer should be a lieutenant.

M. C. PERRY,
Commanding Home Squadron.

The following notice from the collector of Vera Cruz its important to travellers:

NOTICE —Passengers arriving at this port without passports from the American Consul, resident at the port they embark from, will not be allowed to leave the vessel, and the master of any vessel permitting such passengers to land will be fined $500 for each and every passenger so landed, and the vessel held responsible for the same

F. M. DIMOND, Collector.

Collector's Office, Vera Cruz, August 25, 1847.

The following passengers came over on the Fashion:

Capt. Magruder, Lieut. Flagg, Dr. Potter, Purser Kennon, U. S. Navy; Santiago Luquesi, Rainauld Luquesi, John Meyer, Simon Linadon and W. W. Breedlove.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—A most disgraceful scene occurred at Accomack Court-House, Va., on the 30th ult. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says:

"I regret to have to inform you of an unfortunate affray which occurred at our Court-house yesterday afternoon, (it being our court day,) in which Mr. Wm. B. Finney was shot. For days before Court, the county was filled with reports, that Judge Bayly was to be attacked on that day by a combination of men, led on by some of the Messrs. Finneys; and also, that the Court was to be insulted, and some of its members taken from the bench and tied. These reports painfully affected every lover of peace and good order, and many were disposed to attach no credit to them whatever; but the result proved they were mistaken. As soon as Judge Bayly got through with his business in Court, which was between sun-set and dark, he left the Court-house, walked over to the Tavern, stopped just in front of the hotel, when he was taken off a few feet by a client and engaged in conversation with him. At this time Mr. Wm. B. Finney was seen to approach Judge Bayly, followed by his backers, who, it seems, had all been assembled in the Tavern porch;—but a moment's conversation ensued, when Finney struck Bayly and knocked him dow; and as Bayly rose, he discharged his pistol at Finney, and the ball passed through his thigh and lodged in the foot of Mr. Tracer. The wound is not considered a dangerous one. The mob (for I cannot in truth characterize it by a milder term) now became furious, and no man can conceive what the result would have been, but for the very prompt and energectic action of Mr. Jno. C. Wise, one of our Magistrates. Mr. Wise himself was armed -he being one of the Justices that was threatened with being taken off the bench and tied on that day; and it was this fortunate circumstance that enabled him to hold the mob in check; everything like law and its officers were disregarded and trodden under foot. The excitement was so great that it was found impossible to go into anything like an investigation of the matter, and Judge Bayly was lodged in jail for the night. To-day the whole matter underwent an investigation, when he was fully acquitted. The evidence made out a pure case of self-defence.—Three Magistrates were sitting in the case, and they were unanimous in their opinion.—Throughout this whole affair, the conduct and bearing of Judge Bayly was cool, calm and collected. Mr. John C. Wise's efforts, as a peace officer, were above all praise, and the writer of this would be doing injustice to his own feelings were he to omit to add, that in these efforts he was nobly sustained by Mr. Revell West, one of the very best officers that this or any other county was ever blessed with. His torn and tattered coat the next morning was the best evidence of the services through this trying affair. You may be ready to ask the cause of this excitement against Judge Bayly. I will answer, in a word, it was Mr. Wm B. Finney's defeat at our last Spring election, and the triumphant vote which Judge Bayly obtained in this county for Congress. Yours, Truly.

Steam Frigate Alleghany.—This noble vessel, the pride of the West, as she may be well called, leaves her moorings to-day for the Mediterranean. She touches at Norfolk on her way. She is in trim and staunch condition, and will, or we are much mistaken, do credit to her gallant commander, Capt. Hunter, under whose supervision, she was constructed, and to Western mechanism. Prosperous be her voyage.—[*N. O. Delta, Aug.* 25.

Never pay a printer when he first presents his bills to you, for such an unexpected phenomenon might cause a rush of blood to his head, and throw him into fits

From the Tarboro' Press.

DEATH OF COL. WILSON.

Every Edgecombe heart will be deeply pained by the intelligence brought by the recent arrival from Mexico. *Louis D. Wilson is dead.*

The news of this sad event reached us on Saturday last, and the intelligence spread a gloom over our village. The Court being in session, the County Attorney feelingly announced his death, and after adopting resolutions of respect to his memory, immediately adjourned.

Scarcely two months have elapsed since Col. Wilson was in our midst—in full and vigorous health. We never saw him look better—never in better spirits. He reached home about the 1st of July, on his way to Washington, having accepted the Colonelcy of the 12th Regiment of Infantry, and stopped to spend a few days with his friends. From Washington he was ordered to Vera Cruz, to take charge of that portion of his Regiment which had rendezvoused there, and was to have commanded the detachment which left for Gen. Scott's camp on the 6th, but was seized with "the fever" the day before, which terminated his existence on the 12th.

Well do we recollect our last interview, and the energy and moral firmness he displayed. 'Twas on the eve of his departure for Vera Cruz, and we ventured to express our fears that the climate would prove fatal to his constitution, to which he firmly replied, "the chances are greatly against me, but I have a duty to perform—duty to my country, and I stop not to calculate the consequences."

At an early period—as early as 1816, Col. Wilson entered the public service in this county. In that year, he was returned a member to the House of Commons. It was an era pregnant with great events. The country had just emerged from a war with a foreign power, and factious federalism at home sought (as now) to cripple the energies of the government, by misrepresenting its credit and resources, and otherwise "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." A democrat both in principle and feeling, he ranged himself on the side of his country and the war, and upon the resolution of thanks (offered, we believe, at that session) to Mr. Madison, for the vigor and ability with which he had prosecuted the war, Col. Wilson's name may be found in the affirmative. From that time to this, with an occasional interruption, he has continued to represent the people of Edgecombe either in the upper or lower house of assembly. In 1835, he was a member of the State Convention which altered the Constitution—in '36, on the Van Buren Electoral Ticket, and at the session of '42 and '3, (the only time his party has had the ascendency since the Constitution was amended,) he was elevated over the heads of some of the most distinguished members of his party, to the high and distinguished position of Speaker of the Senate, and by virtue of his office, Lieutenant Governor of the State.

With what fidelity and integrity he has discharged every trust, his long and uninterrupted service sufficiently attests.

No man of his day has exercised a larger or more extended influence in the county of Edgecombe than Louis D. Wilson—none has shared so largely in the popular confidence and regard, and deservedly. His whole heart, and every corner of it, was filled with the deepest devotion to this people. He loved her with an affection truly parental, and his anxious and only wish was for her honor and true glory. Possessed of ample means, he diffused his bounties with a munificent hand. He was in truth the father of the fatherless, and the friend of the orphan. In his death the county has sustained a loss which cannot be repaired—who, indeed, can fill the post of usefulness he occupied? Alas! we know no one! "But we come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him."

DEATH OF COL. L. D. WILSON.

Our County Court was held last week. On Saturday of the Term, Wm. Norfleet, Esq., a member of the bar, rose and announced to the Court that intelligence of the death of Colonel Louis D. Wilson had just arrived—whereupon the Court appointed the following gentlemen, members of the bar, viz: Wm. Norfleet, B. F. Moore, K. H. Lewis, Wm. F. Dancy, and R. R. Bridgers, Esqrs., a Committee to prepare resolutions suitable to the occasion, who reported the following:

Resolved, That the Court has heard with deep regret the melancholy intelligence of the death, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, of Louis D. Wilson, Esq., late of this county, and at the time of his death a Colonel in the regular service of the army of the United States.

Resolved, That as members of the Court, as Jurors, as his fellow-countymen, and as his fellow-citizens of the United States, we have much, very much, cause to deplore our loss.

Resolved, That in token of the great regard and high estimation in which he has ever been held by this Court, in the discharge of his duties as its chairman, we do now adjourn.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Court.

Which having been adopted, the Court thereupon adjourned, *sine die.*

PUBLIC MEETING—TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Edgecombe was held at the Court-house in Tarboro', on Tuesday, 31st ult, for the purpose of adopting some suitable method of testifying their regret for the death of Col. LLOUIS D. WILSON—when upon motion, JOHN F. SPEIGHT, Esq., was called to the Chair, and *W. F. Dancy*, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. Speight paid a beautiful and eloquent tribute to the memory of Col. Wilson, characterizing him as the greatest benefactor the country had ever known.

Upon motion of James Mehegan, a committee of ten was appointed by the Chair, to adopt resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen: William Norfleet, Geo. Howard, sen, Reddin Pittman, J. J. Pippen, Dr. W. G. Thomas, James Mehegan, Chas. Harrison, Josiah H. Brooks, L. L. Dancy, and John Lawrence, who retired and reported the following resolutions, which were, upon motion of Mr. Brooks, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest regret of the death of Col. LOUIS D. WILSON, who died at Vera Cruz on the 12th inst., while in command of the 12th Regiment of United States Infantry.

2d. Resolved, That in his death the army has lost a gallant and efficient officer, the country a faithful soldier, the State a long and well tried servant in her Legislature, and the county of Edgecombe one of its most intelligent, patriotic, and public spirited citizens.

3d. Resolved, That in his private relations, by his courtesy, kindness, and other social virtues, he had won the respect, confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

4th. Resolved, That in testimony of our profound respect for our departed fellow-citizen, we will take the necessary steps to have his remains brought home, and that we will erect over them a suitable monument to his memory.

5th. Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. WM. H. MOYE, the country has lost a patriotic and chivalrous citizen, who gave promise of high distinction in the service in which he had engaged.

6th. Resolved, That this meeting deeply sympathises with the friends and relatives of the Privates in the two Edgecombe companies, who have fallen victims to the climate of Mexico.

Mr. Toole offered the following resolution woich was adopted:

Resolved, That whereas the remarkable mortality of the Edgecombe Privates has left many of their homes and families destitute, it be recommended that the Clerk of the County Court, and Sheriff off the County, and every magistrate of the county to open subscriptions for the relief of their families; and that the Special Magistrates of the county be requested to act as a Relief Committee, and dispense all such contributions according to their opinion of the various necessities.

On motion, a committee of ten was appointed to carry out the object of the 4th Resolution. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: Henry T. Clark, J. J. Pippen, Wm. Norfleet, W. F. Dancy, R Pittman, George Howard, sen., John Lawrence, Dr. W. G. Thomas, R. E. Macnair and W. H. Hines.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be published in the Tarboro' Press, with the request that the papers throughout the State copy.

JOHN F. SPEIGHT, *Ch'n.*

WM. F. DANCY, *Sec'y.*

From the Washington Union.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Of all the letters which have been called forth by the recent events, we regard the following production of Mr. Buchanan's pen as the most important. It is written with the distinguished author's usual clearness and force, and it is marked by that high moral courage which the occasion demands. Mr. Buchanan has not hesitated to step boldly into the field at once, to declare his sentiments freely on the exciting topic of the day, and to discharge a great duty at a critical period of public affairs.—Never were more proper words uttered at a more proper time. He comes forward in the spirit of union, in the spirit of conciliation, in the spirit of compromise, to pour oil upon the troubled waves. And what patriot will not thank him for the effort he has made, the courage he has exhibited, the advice which he gives to his countrymen? He is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso—and he is right He goes for the Missouri compromise to settle the agitation question—and he is right. He throws himself into the breech; and it is impossible that his country can hear his warning voice, without respect and without the sincerest gratitude. It is a source of great satisfaction to us, that we agree in opinion with a politician so distinguished, and whose opinion is so much entitled to the respect of his countrymen. But he stands upon the firm foundation of Truth; and let the storms rage as they may upon that house, it will stand, for it is built upon a rock. But these storms cannot long endure. Many of those of our political brethren who may have expressed a different opinion, will indulge "the sober second thought," revise their judgment, and reverse their opinion. Mr. Buchanan speaks in the true spirit. He speaks in the spirit of the compromises which formed and adopted this constitution—this compact between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.—He speaks in that spirit of compromise which prevailed over the destinies of Missouri and of Texas. He speaks in that spirit which will bind together this holy Union, to which every American is devoted by the strongest ties of feeling as well as of interest. It required some powerful voice to arouse the people; and we are happy to hear that voice speak, and in the tone of conciliation and of wisdom. We recommend its suggestion to the attention of all our readers.

From the Pensylvanian.

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the following letter, sent by the Hon. James Buchanan, in reply to an invitation on the part of the democratic citizens of Berks county, to the Harvest Home, which took place near Reading on Saturday last. It is a production that speaks for itself. Written on a most interesting subject, it will command attention by the clearness and power with which that subject is discussed—a subject let us add, which has assumed a most serious, if not momentous aspect:

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been honored by the receipt of your kind invitation to unite with the democracy of old Berks in their Harvest Home celebration, to be held at Reading on Saturday, the 28th instant. I should esteem it both a pleasure and a privilege to be present on that interesting occasion; it is, therefore, with regret I have to inform you that my public duties during the present week will render this impossible.

I rejoice to observe that the glorious democracy of "Old Berks" are buckling on their armor, and preparing for the approaching contest. It is long since any State election has involved such important consequences for the democracy of the Union, as the approaching election for governor of Pennsylvania On its result may probably depend the ascendency of the democracy of the Union for years to come. Hence our democratic brethren of other States are witnessing the contest with intense anxiety. The field is a fair one; our candidate well-tried, able, and honest; and he has been regularly nominated by the party.—Should he be defeated, the attempt will be vain to explain the decision of the ballot-boxes, in any other manner than by admitting that the whigs have the majority. Our candidate for canal commissioner is also above all reproach, both personally and politically, and is eminently qualified for the duties of that important office. If, under such circumstances, the democratic Keystone should give way, there is great danger that the arch may tumble into pieces. In this contest, emphatically, he that is not for us is against us. I do not apprehend defeat, unless our willy foe should first lull us into security by making no extraordinary public efforts; and then, at the eleventh hour, quietly steal a march upon us, as they have done in some other States. Our vigilance ought to be constantly on the alert, until the moment of victory.

The question of slavery, in one of its ancient aspects, has been recently revived, and threatens to convulse the country. The democratic party of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time for the approaching storm. Their best security, in the hour of danger, is to cling fast to their time-honored principles. A sacred regard for the federal constitution, and for the reserved rights of the States, is the immovable basis on which the party can alone safely rest. This has saved us from the inroads of abolition. Northern democrats are not expected to approve slavery in the abstract; but they owe it to themselves, as they value the Union, and all the political blessings which bountifully flow from it, to abide by the compromises of the constitution, and leave the qustion where that instrument has left it—to the States wherein slavery exists. Our fathers have made this agreement with their brethren of the south; and it is not for the descendants of either party, in the present generation, to cancel this solemn compact. The abolitionists, by their efforts to annul it, have arrested the natural progress of emancipation, and done great injury to the slaves themselves.

After Louisiana was acquired from France by Mr. Jefferson, and when the State of Missouri, which constituted a part of it, was about to be admitted into the Union, the Missouri question arose, and in its progress threatened the dissolution of the Union. This was settled by the men of the last generation, as other important and dangerous questions have been settled, in a spirit of mutual concession. Under the Missouri compromise, slavery was "forever prohibited" north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min.; and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people. Congress, in the admission of Texas, following in the footsteps of their predecessors, adopted the same rule; and, in my opinion, the harmony of the States, and even the security of the Union itself, require that the line of the Missouri compromise should be extended to any new territory which we may acquire from Mexico.

I should entertain the same opinion, even if it were certain that this would become a serious practical question; but that it never can be thus considered, must be evident to all who have attentively examined the subject.

Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that portion of California south of 36 deg. 30 min.—nor, indeed, of any portion of it, north or south—is adapted to slave labor; and, besides, every facility would be there afforded to the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be utterly insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min.—which will be chiefly composed of our fellow-citizens from the eastern, middle, and western States—will ever re-establish slavery within its limits. In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has been already settled by the admission of Texas into the Union.

Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande, and east of the rocky mountains, it is still more improbable that a majority of the people of that region would consent to re-establish slavery. They are themselves, in a large proportion, a colored population; and among them, the negro does not, socially, belong to a degraded race.

The question is, therefore, not one of practical importance. Its agitation, however honestly intended, can produce no effect but to alienate the people of different portions of the Union from each other, to excite sectional divisions and jealousies; and to distract and possibly destroy the democratic party, on the ascendency of those principles and measures depends, as, I firmly believe, the success of our grand experiment of self-government.

Such have been my individual opinions, openly and freely expressed, ever since the commencement of the present unfortunate agitation; and of all places in the world, I prefer to put them on record before the incorruptible democracy of old Berks. I therefore beg leave to offer you the following sentiment:

The Missouri Compromise.—Its adoption in 1820 saved the Union from threatened convulsion. Its extension in 1848 to any new territory which we may acquire, will secure the like happy results.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Charles Kessler, esq., president, and George F. Spayd and Jacob Livengood, esqrs., secretaries, &c., &c.,

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FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 2d inst., and brings Liverpool dates up to the day of her departure, the 19th ult. The news is important. There had been a still farther decline in breadstuffs. We extract the following items of general interest from our Northern exchange papers:—

Commercial and Financial.—The money market, owing to a variety of causes, has become seriously depressed since our last advices per Cambria. The pressure continues to affect all branches of trade with unrelaxed severity, forcing prices downward, and necessarily limiting operations to the smallest possible scale. The primary causes of this state of things are the advanced rates of discount required by the banks of the Empire, and a succession of disastrous failures in the West India and American trade; up to last night, the actual bankruptcy and stoppages were little short £2.000,000, and it is apprehended that many of these will fall heavily upon American houses.

Yesterday, in London, the public securities had somewhat recovered from the depression of the preceding day, and fluctuated merely from the turn of the market. Consols for account were 86⅞ to 87, and for money 86⅞ to 86⅞. Three per cents. reduced 87⅛ to 87¼; 3¼ per cents. 88⅝ to 88⅞ and 89. Exchequer bills 2s discount to 1s premium. Speculation in fancy stocks is passive.

Mexican bonds are quoted at 18½. Among manufacturers business wears a most gloomy aspect, nor will there be any hope of improvement until the monetary restrictions shall have been eased. This is the natural result of a state of things which renders all bills of longer dates than 3 mos. unavailable, and which not only paralyzes our colonial trade, but seriously affects our commercial transactions with America.

General Intelligence.—A rumor was in general circulation yesterday, that Louis Phillippe had been assassinated. The London papers of this morning bring no confirmation of it. The elections are nearly at an end, and show an increase in favor of liberal ministers. The Queen has arrived in Scotland; her tour will be completed in about three weeks. Lieut. Monroe, late of the 2d regiment of Life Guards, was yesterday found guilty of the murder of Col. Faucett, whom he killed in a duel about four years ago. The verdict has caused considerable excitement and surprise.

The affairs of Spain still continue in a very embarrassed state. The Queen has placed the King under a complete surveillance, and has done every thing to destroy his influence, short of imposing personal restraint upon him.

An attempt was lately made to destroy Gen. Serrano, the reputed paramour of the Queen, by sending a "petard" to him through the post office.

The political aspect of France is threatening enough. A fierce contest is raging between the Government and the opposition press, the latter charging ministers with corruption and the failure of the financial administration. The French funds have largely participated in the embarrassments caused by the raising of the rates of discount in England.

Portugal is quiet, and the Spanish forces have been withdrawn from Oporto. In Switzerland the federal diet has required the dissolution of the Catholic Sonderbund, as hostile to the general welfare. The accounts from Italy are various; the progress of liberal opinions, particularly in the Papal States, is viewed with great alarm by both France and Austria.

In Ireland the election has been somewhat more stormy than in this country, and the members will stand very much as they did in the last Parliament.

Gen. Armstrong goes out by the Caledonia with despatches. The Hottinguer arrived at Cork on the 16th.

The Caledonia takes £30,000 in specie.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—CORN—The market continues dull at prices rather in favor of buyers. Bowed Georgia may be quoted for ordinary to middling, 6½ a 6¾d per lb., fair to good fair, 7¼ a 7½d, fine, 7¾d; Mobile, ordinary to middling, 6¾ a 6¾d, good fair, 7¼ a 7½d, fine, 7¾ a 8d; Alabama and Tennessee, ordinary to middling, 6½ a 6¾d; New Orleans, ordinary to middling, 6¾ a 6¾d, good fair, 7¼ a 8d, fine, 8¼ a 9d; Sea Island, ordinary to middling, 10 a 13d, good fair, 15 a 17d, fine, 20 a 24; Sea Island, stained, ranges from 5½ a 10d. The sales of Cotton since Friday have been 16,500 bales, of which speculators have taken 3,000, exporters 500. The stock on hand at present is estimated at 307,820, against 544,020 to the same period last year. It was hoped by many that the unfavorable accounts of the growing crop brought by the last steamer would give vitality to the market, but any such influence would have been seriously counteracted by the high value of money and the continued dullness of trade in the manufacturng districts.

CORN—Best Western Canal Flour 26s a 26s 6d per bbl; Richmond and Alexandria 25s a 25s 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 24s a 25s; New Orleans and Ohio 22s a 23s; sour 20 a 21s.—United States wheat, white and mixed, per 70 lbs., 7s 9d a 8s 6d; red, 6s 9d a 7s 6d. Indian corn, 25s a 30s per quarter. Corn meal, per bbl., 12s a 13s 6d. Oats, per 45 lbs, 3s a 3s 4d. Barley, per 60 lbs, 3s 9d a 4s 3d. Oat meal, per 240 lbs, 30 a 32s. Rye, per 480 lbs, 30s a 34s. A serious downward tendency has taken place in the grain market since the departure of the 4th—only occasionally arrested by broken weather—this, however, has failed to give a firm tone to the market; though at our market yesterday the above quotations were freely realized, and greater confidence was manifested among buyers. The certainty of a bountiful harvest at home, coupled with the continued large imports of foreign bread stuffs forced upon our market by the necessities of holders, must exercise a still stronger depressing influence upon the trade, and it may be fairly infer

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, September 10, 1847.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post's Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

☞Mr. JAMES BURCH is our authorized agent to make collections due the "Journal" office in this town and county. We hope when he calls on those who are indebted to us, that they will endeavor to be prepared to liquidate their bills. Mr. BURCH will also receive new subscribers to the "Journal," and give receipts for the same.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY!!!

By this (Thursday,) morning's mail we have received glorious news from Gen. Scott's army. Again have our arms been victorious in two engagements with the enemy! Santa Anna and the vain glorious Valencia have been defeated! The Mexican Congress has been convened for the purpose of considering Mr. Trist's propositions, and a suspension of hostilities has been asked for by the Mexicans and granted by Gen. Scott, so that these propositions may be considered. But we will not enlarge. The whole details will be found in another column to which we need scarcely call the attention of the reader.

THE 3rd VOLUME OF THE JOURNAL is this day completed. We publish the 52d number to-day.

In looking over the three years during which we have had an existence as a Democratic journal, we have every reason to feel grateful for the amount of success with which we have been favored. This time, three years ago, we commenced the publication of our paper, under most unfavorable circumstances. Since then, maugre the predictions of some of our federal friends, the prospects of our paper have continued day by day to brighten, till now we feel that the Democratic press in Wilmington rests upon as firm a basis as any other paper of either party in the State. Our circulation was indeed small when we took charge of the paper. It has now, however, increased to upwards *of twelve hundred copies*, which we feel confident is a larger circulation than has ever yet been obtained by any paper published in this place. For this, our success, we feel grateful to the Democratic party of this section of the State; for to them are we almost entirely indebted for the present prosperity of our press. We trust that during the three years we have been in existence, we have so conducted our paper as to meet with the approbation of our patrons. Certainly we have endeavored to do so. We also trust that our future career will be alike pleasing to our patrons and ourselves.

TO THE ADVERTISING COMMUNITY OF WILMINGTON we would, at the commencement of our 4th year, address one or two remarks.—We know that most of them are politically opposed to us, but still believing, as we do, that in matters of business, with sensible men this will have little weight, we have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this week's Journal to the counting-room of most of the merchants, for the purpose simply of informing them of our circulation, and leaving the question of whether it would be to their advantage to give us a "slight chance" once in a while, to be determined by themselves, just as they please. We can tell them that our circulation is three times as large as that of one of our contemporaries, and upwards of twice as large as that of the other. We would also add that our paper is largely read by those very people who do their trading in this place, and many of whom will never see the advertisements of our friends, the merchants, if they do not occasionally put them in our columns. BUT ENOUGH SAID.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER—THE WILMOT PROVISO.—We place before our readers a very important letter from the Hon. James Buchanan, to the people of Berks County, Pennsylvania. We are pleased to see that a man possessing the great abilities of Mr. Buchanan, and occupying the high and responsible post that he does, should, at a most critical moment, come out upon a question of such vast importance to the success of the Democratic party. The letter of Mr. Buchanan breathes the sentiments of a pure patriot, and are calculated to raise its author still higher in the good opinion of his Democratic friends, throughout the length and breadth of the whole Union. He boldly and unequivocally opposes the Wilmot Proviso, and goes for the Missouri Compromise. Thus he takes the constitutional side of the question, and is willing to risk his popularity on the broad platform of that instrument. In a word, Mr. Buchanan, like a man who loves union above all other wordly considerations, has expressed himself as every true patriot should; and although he has not spoken in a manner different from what might have been expected from a high-minded and honest statesman, yet he has spoken language which every body knows does not accord with the feelings of a large portion of his *immediate* fellow-citizens. Most respectfully do we invite a careful perusal of Mr. Buchanan's letter.

☞Major General Patterson, Major Polk, (brother of the President,) Col. Abercromby, and some other officers of the U. S. Army, passed through this place on Saturday last, on their way to Gen. Scott's headquarters. We had the pleasure of conversing for a few moments with Gen'l Patterson and Major Polk. They did not seem to have any more definite idea of when and how the present war is to terminate, than our people here in Wilmington. We understood Gen'l Patterson as expressing the opinion that the war would not terminate till the whole of Mexico was in our possession; that we must take the country and hold it in military possession.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.—We have copied from the Tarboro' Press, the proceedings of a meeting of the people of Edgecombe county, convened on the receipt of the news at that place of the death of Col. WILSON. It affords us much gratification to see that steps have already been taken to have his remains brought home for final interment, so as to give his fellow-citizens a chance of paying the last tribute of respect in their power, to the lamented dead.

THE WILMOT PROVISO AND THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.—The Charleston Mercury seems to have taken our paragraph of two week's back in no very good part. We are sorry for this. Notwithstanding the lecture which the *Mercury* has delivered us, we still adhere to the idea expressed in that short article. We still think that the constant agitation of the question cannot fail to have the tendency of inducing the Abolitionists of the non-slaveholding States to think that we of the South feel some doubts as to our *rights* in the Union, and under the Constitution. Now, for our own part, we look upon the doctrines broached in the Wilmot Proviso as so far at variance with what we conceive to be our actual rights, that their enforcement by the non-slaveholding States would almost unavoidably work a disruption of the federal compact. We cannot conceive that the people of the South would ever dream of permitting the Wilmot Proviso to go into practice. If they did, we, for one, would ever after look upon the political slavery and degradation of the Southern States as almost irrevocably sealed. These, our views, may be strange and erroneous, but they are expressed after some reflection, and with all the *importance* of the consequences considered; and taking this view of the subject, we are under the impression that a firm, resolute, and, at the same time, calm and dignified front, should be presented to our opponents, which, in our humble opinion, would produce a better effect upon them, so far as our interests and rights are concerned, than a continuous and fidgety agitation of this, in our opinion, so delicate a question. We do not wish to be understood as saying that Southern presses and Southern men should not express themselves on this question as strongly as they choose, but we would be understood as saying that the course of such papers as the Mercury is rather calculated to work an injury than a good to the cause in which we are so deeply interested. But the Mercury says that we have not indicated when, in *our* opinion, "the time for action" is to arrive. We say, whenever the question comes up in such shape that we must meet it boldly or succumb to the non-slaveholding States. Whenever it comes up in *such a shape* in the national Legislature, there is but one course for the Southern delegation to pursue. Let them speak the mind of the South plainly and boldly, yet calmly. Let them tell the North at once, without mincing the matter, that such an invasion of our undoubted rights, as that contemplated in the Wilmot Proviso, will not be tolerated by *their* constituents; and let them, if the North insists upon its enforcement, in their places, whether in the Representative hall or in the Senate chamber, tell the North, on behalf of their constituents, the people of the South, *that the Union is at an end.* This is the course, if our opinion was worth any thing, we would recommend. In our judgment, this is the way the matter ought to be met by the South. True, the Mercury may say that, even granting our course to be a good one, our presses should be preparing the Southern delegation for such an event. We think they are prepared. We cannot conceive that there could be found a Southern man, of sufficient intelligence and standing to get him a seat in Congress, who is not at this moment prepared to meet this question in the right way, no matter in what shape it may come up.

But the Mercury thinks that possibly our hands may be tied, whilst waiting for the "pinch" to come. We think not. If the Southern delegation in Congress will only do its duty, we have no idea but that all will be well. We have no idea that the New England States will be so demented as to pursue the matter, if they can only be convinced that by so doing the Union would be at an end.

We do not, however, think that it is a question to be trifled with. We think that ere long it *must* produce a crisis which will demand all our firmness and all our patriotism. We do not think that the course of the Mercury is calculated to postpone that crisis.

HON J. Y. MASON'S ADDRESS.—On the first page of this number of the Journal, we present our readers with the address of the Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, delivered before the Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina, on June 2d, 1847. We have been very much entertained in reading the address. At first we intended to give only extracts from it, but we could not well do this without somewhat spoiling the whole. If our readers only take half the interest we do in the advancement of education within our own borders, they will be highly pleased with a perusal of the remarks of Mr. Mason.

ARRIVAL OF DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS.—Mr. J. B. Melvin, of Company I, and Mr. Stephen J. Cobb, of Company E, of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, have received an honorable discharge from the Army, and they both arrived here on Tuesday morning last. They were discharged on account of sickness. These gentlemen left Saltillo on the 7th of August. Mr. Melvin informs us that Gen. Taylor had under his command about 10,000 men, 3,000 at his own camp, 4,000 at Gen. Wool's camp, and 3,000 new recruits, just arrived at the Brazos, and on their way up. Gen. Taylor evidently intended to make a forward move in a short time, as every thing was in motion for that purpose. It was thought that he would move forward about the 1st inst. Orders had been given for all diseased soldiers, not able to stand a march, to be discharged. Mr. Melvin thinks that there will be a large number that will receive their discharge and return home. It is supposed, however, that Gen. Taylor's army will be at least 8,000 effective men, when he takes up his line of march.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing under date of the 29th ult., says:

"The epidemic I am sorry to say so far from abating, increases in virulence. If the number of deaths does not increase, the disease has assumed a more deadly character, and is attacking those who have been hitherto exempt. It is no longer the poor and friendless alone who are the victims, but within a day or two several of our most respectable citizens have been struck down. Natives of New-Orleans, who have braved many summers with impunity, and even those who have considered themselves fully acclimated are falling daily.—This morning the community were shocked to hear of the deaths of two of our merchants, who but two days ago were moving about apparently full of health and destined to long life. The mel-ancholy picture now displayed here *cannot* well be overdrawn. The deaths for the week ending yesterday morning were 442, of which 311 were by Yellow Fever."

THE WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—In our last number we alluded to a pamphlet relative to the above Road, and promised to publish the most material portions of the paper in this day's "Journal." In addition to the report of Messrs. McRae and Fleming, Civil Engineers, extracts from which were published by us last winter, the pamphlet now before us adds:—

Since the foregoing report was made we have been placed in possession of information that enables us to make a more complete table of receipts and expenditures than that which accompanied it—this we herewith present:—

ESTIMATED BUSINESS OF THE ROAD.

PASSENGERS.

80 Passengers per day between Manchester and Wilmington, including way travel, at $5 each, would give $400 per day, and for the year,		$146,000 00

FREIGHT.

20,000 bales Cotton at 75 cts. each,	$15,000 00	
Turpentine & Spirits do.,	23,000 00	
Bacon, Corn & Sundries,	12.000 00	
Transportation of Goods,	22,000 00	
		72,000 00
Transportation of Mail at present pay,		38,000 00
Total Receipts,		$256,000 00

ESTIMATED EXPENSES—IN DETAIL.

PERMANENT EXPENSES.

1 President,	$2,500 00	
1 Superintendent of Repairs,	1,500 00	
1 Secretary & Treasurer,	1,500 00	
2 Clerks at $600 each.	1,200 00	
2 Agents Transportation, 1 at each end,	1,600 00	
2 1 each, Master Carpenter and Machinist,	1,600 00	
10 Depot Agents, at $250 each,	2,500 00	
10 Overseers of Road repairs, at $360.	3,600 00	
80 Hands for repairs and — water stations at $125,	10,000 00	
109		26,000 00

EXPENSES OF SHOPS.

8 Machinists at $2 per day,	$16 00	
5 Blacksmiths, 2 "	10 00	
5 Helpers, 50c "	2 50	
6 Carpenters, 1 50 "	9 00	
6 Yard Hands, 33½ "	2 00	
30 Hands for 313 days work yearly at	39 50	12,363 50

TRAIN EXPENSES.

1 Engineer, at $2 per day,	2 00	
1 Fireman, 67c "	67	
1 Train Agent, 1 50 "	1 50	
1 Train Hand, 60c "	60	
2 cords Wood per trip of half length of Road, at $1 per cord,	2 00	
Oil for do.	50	
Expenses per day for 1 train half length of Road,	$7 27	
And for the year for 8 trains, viz: daily Mail and daily freight trains at $7 27 per day,		21,228 40
12 extra hands for fr'ght trains at $1 25,		1,500 00
Add for contingencies,		14,908 10
Total expenses,		$76,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Estimated Receipts,	256.000 00
" Expenses,	76,000 00
Surplus, equal to 12 per cent. on capital,	$180,000 00

In this estimate it will be seen that we have put down the number of passengers at 80 per day, which we are satisfied is low enough, indeed, in the opinion of many, too low, for intelligent men from various portions of the country, all concur in the opinion that the construction of this connecting link, which will free the great Atlantic Mail Route from its only objectionable feature, the trip by sea from Wilmington to Charleston, will increase the travel to more than double what it at present is upon the Wilmington & Raleigh Road, which amounts to 50 per day. Again, when it is recollected that at the terminus in South Carolina, we join with three Roads, two of which are about being, extended into a populous country, and must, therefore, bring in a great accession of travel, and farther, that in a period of 6 years the travel of the country has been found to double, who can doubt the correctness of the estimate?

The freight, we believe we have put down below the mark, with a determination of not deceiving, if it can possibly be avoided; we prefer risking an injury to the enterprise, to disappointing a Stockholder. The estimate for Turpentine and Spirits do. is based upon the transportation of the same articles upon the Wilmington & Raleigh Road, which as regards their manufacture would have no advantage over the contemplated Road, on the contrary, the advantages would be in favor of the latter, because of its passing through a country equally as well adapted for their manufacture, and which has never yet been tapped, and also because of the increased facilities for their transportation which this Road would afford.

The subscriptions to the enterprise have now reached between $400,000 and $500,000, and the Commissioners are still actively engaged in receiving more; yet until it reaches the sum of $750,000, the work will not be commenced. When it shall be, no doubt can reasonably be entertained that a good deal of stock will be taken by the contractors, the subscriptions being placed upon such favorable terms, viz: $5 per share every 90 days after the commencement of the work, taking, therefore, 5 years for the payment of the whole subscription.

The importance of the work to the United States in affording a more speedy and certain transmission of the great Northern and Southern Mail, to the States of North and South Carolina, to the town of Wilmington, and to the inhabitants, both along the line of the Raleigh Road and this, is such that we cannot doubt but that all interested will promptly come forward and aid us.

We submit herewith a compilation from the census of 1840, which shews very clearly the capabilities of the country through which the Road will pass to support such an enterprise. And in connection with it, we may remark that it may have been correct in 1840, but certainly cannot be so at this time, for in many of the articles the production has since very much increased. For instance, it gave, in the article of Cotton, for the Districts of Marion, Darlington, Sumter, and Marlboro', for the whole, but 18,800 bales of 350 lbs. each, while we are assured, from recent estimates made by persons well acquainted with each of the Districts, that over 60,000 bales are made in them.

EDW'D B. DUDLEY,
President W. & M. R. R.
JOHN C. McRAE,
General Agent.
Wilmington, N. C, August, 1847.

☞A large meeting of the democratic party of Philadelphia, was held at *their* Assembly Rooms, in Chesnutt Street, on the 30th of August. It affords us pleasure to observe that the democratic party of the Keystone State are beginning to appreciate the workings of the tariff of '46. We extract the following well-timed and spirited resolutions from amongst a series of others adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That in this season of national prosperity and wealth, it well becomes the democratic party, after having been charged as the authors of fast-coming disaster, proudly to re-assert their attachment, and once more to proclaim their unalterable allegiance, to their time-honored principles.

Resolved, That in the institution of a Democratic National Convention, we hail the bulwark, not only of the safety of our own organization, but it may be our political union itself; and whether we look to the past for the proofs of its efficacy in healing local dissensions, and disposing of ambitious aspirations, or turn our eyes into the future, in which its harmonizing influences may be exerted to prevent the designs of the factious and the venal, we feel a lofty assurance that this is not the period of all periods, when a Democratic National Convention should be abandoned.

Resolved, That the policy of liberty laws, asserted in the report of the Tariff of 1846, and denied and misrepresented by the Federal opposition, has been approved and vindicated by time and experience; and Labor, that was to be ruined according to the prophets of protection, amid his abounding prosperity, wonders how he could have been deceived—while on all hands the witnesses of that sound republican measure rise up even in the ranks of Federalism itself.

Resolved, That the working of the Independent Treasury, with a singular adaptation to circumstances, has shown how a great measure, intended to prevent bank expansion and national losses, in time of peace, has continued to perform its appropriations, in time of war, and has not failed to preserve the equilibrium of trade, and to contribute to a healthy and uniform system of exchanges.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico is a war in vindication of rights, which, when assailed, it becomes the nation's honor to defend, and which, when no longer sustained by the country, (even in the person of its humblest citizen,) would defeat the noblest objects of our political compact, and aid in an ultimate overthrow of the State.—Conducted upon a large and striking plan, it has added new glories to our flag, and new and brilliant pages to our history.

Resolved, That we applaud the officers and men engaged in this war, and with grateful hearts pray for their continued success and safe return.

Resolved, That we re-assert our unabated attachment to that fundamental article of our faith which extends to the citizens of all countries the benefits of our institutions and our laws; and that it becomes us most especially to renew this expression of our opinions, when every mail from Mexico brings us intelligence of new deeds of valor performed by our adopted citizens in arms under the American Eagle.

Resolved, That we repose undoubted faith in the General Administration of this country, and especially in the Executive, who has not faltered or failed, (though surrounded by difficulties and assailed by calumny,) to persevere in the fulfilment of his great duties with calm and unshaken courage.

THE KEYSTONE.—We have received two numbers of a new paper, called the *Keystone for the Campaign.* The Keystone is printed in Philadelphia, and is devoted to the democratic cause. It is only intended, we presume, for the next Presidential campaign.

THE BAPTIST GUARDIAN is the title of a new paper, the first number of which has been placed upon our table, printed in Richmond, Va. The Guardian is neatly printed, and is devoted exclusively to the Baptist cause, with strict reference to Southern "institutions as they are."

For the Journal.

COOL SPRING TENT—I. O. OF R.

Mr. Editor: It is a source of unfeigned pleasure that I have the intelligence to communicate to you, of the opening of another Tent of Independent Order of Rechabites, in North Carolina. On Monday evening, Aug. 30th, in compliance with an application made by several gentlemen of the town of Fayetteville, Bros. Wm. M'Kenzie, D. C. R, and W. J. Yopp, acting D. R. S., assisted by Bros. Jas. M'Daniel, Wm. M. Harriss, and David Banks, proceeded to open and organize in our sister town, a Tent of the order under the above name. In due season the applicants assembled, and *fifteen* gentlemen of the highest respectability were initiated into the mysteries of the I. O. of R. After initiation, the following brethren were installed officers for the ensuing term: E. M'Pherson, Sh; A. M'Kenzie, P. C. R.; A. M. Campbell, C. R.; W. L. Callais, D. R.; J. Wilkinson, R. S.; Jas. M'Gilvary, F. S.; H. M'Millan, T.; J. B. Ferguson, L.; J. J. Philips, I. G.; W. J. Yates, W. Waddill, S. to C. R.; W. Whitehead, J. D Callais, S. to D. R.

The Tent will meet on Tuesday evening of each week.

It is seldom that a Tent is opened with such numerical strength as the one in question; and from a personal acquaintance with the gentlemen composing it, we feel warranted in predicting for it the most triumphant success.

At a subsequent meeting of "*Cool Spring Tent,*" our expectations were more than realized, by the unanimity of feeling and the propositions received; all looks well as to its future success, and bids fair to become a powerful engine in the cause of *total abstinence* in that place, and the brethren seem to move forward, with willing hearts and ready hands, towards that arch foe to human happiness—*alcohol*—as though they were determined not to cease their efforts until they have charged him from the *chapparal*, where he now considers himself safely ensconced, and completely routed him from their town. YORICK.

A newly-elected volunteer-officer was asked yesterday by Gen. Brooke if he was qualifying himself to command, by learning his exercices from a competent instructor. He told him there was no occasion to undergo that trouble and expense, as he had purchased two pair of *drill* pantaloons.

The easiest way to get a living is to sit on a gate and wait for good luck. In case good luck don't come along, you are no worse off than you were before.

It is reported that a boy in Vermont grows so fast that his clothes are too short before they are put on, and that he has lately grown three inches through the crown of his hat.

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge or "dead shot" for worms.—There is perhaps no disease to which Children are exposed so common and fatal as Worms, the symtoms resemble those of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected.

Extract of a letter received from Dr. Wharton.

NEWCASTLE, Va., Jan., 3d, 1844.

Dear Sir—I gave a vial of the "Dead Shot" you left with me for the purpose of testing its merits, to a friend of mine, who introduced its use in his family by giving it to a patient selected as a suitable case. It was administered according to the directions around the vial, and to my astonishment, the first operation brought away about 35 worms. I have administered it in several other instances since, with similar good success; and it will afford me much pleasure in doing all in my power to recommend it to the notice of my friends and the public generally.

With respect yours, &c
THOS. J. WHARTON.

Price 25 cents per vial. M. D.

Prepared and sold by Dr. H. F. PEERY, and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York. Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

MARYLAND.

Snow Hill, February 21, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Sir—Please send me as soon as possible, another lot of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been selling this valuable medicine in this town for many years. It has proved to be highly useful in many cases. Much has been said and written in commendation of this article, justly too, I think from my observation of its effect upon others, and my own experience in using it. Some months since, having a bad cough, I lost my appetite and strength, and my health was much impaired. I tried this Balsam; to my satisfaction and joy, when I had taken two bottles, my cough was removed, my appetite returned, and my strength and general health restored. Whenever I have any symtoms of the kind return, I immediately resort to the medicine, and find it to have the desired effect. I believe this is one of the best medicines in the world for coughs and incipient consumption, and that invalids in more advanced stages may be relieved by using.

Signed by LEVIN TOWNSEND,
Firm of Townsend & Upshur.

We say unhesitatingly, and without a blush, this medicine "can't be beat."

None genuine, unless signed L. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

PILES.—This distressing complaint in all cases proceeds from a want of proper evacuation of the bowels. The foul humors, instead of being thoroughly expelled from the body, are but partially so; a portion being left as it were at the threshold as the cause of that vexatious complaint called Piles; and is frequently neglected until it ripens into a more horrid form of disease called Fistula.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, of the "North American College of Health," are a true and natural remedy for the above complaint, and will in all cases make a *perfect cure;* because they effectually cleanse the body from those morbid humors which are not only the cause of Piles, but of every other malady incident to man.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and James W. Johnson, only Agents.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on Thursday the 26th inst., by the Rev. M. C. Conoly, Mr. James C. Holmes of Clinton, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of John Bryan, dec'd, originally of Sampson county.

DIED,

In this county, on the 13th ult., Melissa Ann, infant daughter of Hugh M. Cowan, aged six months and twenty eight days.

In this town, on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., Thomas R. Utley, aged 17 years.

On the 12th ult., at the residence of her grandson, in Washington, N. C., Mrs. Ann Cambreleng, at the advanced age of eighty years.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 2—Brig Six Brothers, Benson, Saco, Me., to E. Dickinson.
3—Schr. C. D. Ellis, Steelman, St. Croix, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr. R. W. Brown, Jones, N. York, to R. W. Brown.
5—French Barque Havre & Martinique, Leloup, Martinique, to G. W. Davis.
Barque Dudley, Fulton, Garden Key, Fla., to E. Dickinson.
7—Brig Wm. L. Jones, Hobart, Charleston, to Harriss & Russell.
Barque Edward, Buckley, Charleston, to Harriss & Russell.
Brig New York, Norton, Tampico, to E. Dickinson.
Schr. A. F. Thorn, Sandford, N. York, to R. W. Brown.
Schr. Jeroleman, Goslee, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.
8—Brig Rowland, Coombs, Guadaloupe, to E. Dickinson.
Brig Orchilla, Harding, Martinique, to G. W. Davis.
Schr. Pearl, Moore, Jacksonville, to do.
9—Schr. A. J. DeRosset. Rodick, New York, to R. W. Brown.
Schr. Thorn, Wainright, New York, to W. O. Jeffreys.

CLEARED.

Sept. 2—Brig Dr. Hitchcock, Elwell, Newburyport, Mass, by O. G. Parsley.
Schr. Marion, Morse, Little River, by G. W. Davis.
3—Br. schr. Evander, Enens, Harbor Island, by G. W Davis.
4—Schr. Carolina, Green, Baltimore, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
6—Schr. Tuscarora, Campbell, Trinidad de Cuba, by Harriss & Russell.
Schr. Levin Lank, Harrison, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis.
8—Schr. Christiana, Caroline, Charleston, by G. W. Davis.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber, convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for CHAS. H. STEVENS,
Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.
Sept'r 10, 1847—[52-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

AS I intend to make large shipments of Slaves to the South during the months of November and December, and also some contracts to fulfil, I am still in want of a large number of Slaves, from the age of 12 to 30 years, of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of Slave property for sale will find it to their advantage to bring them to Wilmington to me, at the Carolina Hotel, as I intend making a stay there during the winter.

Also wanted, Carpenters, Bricklayers Blacksmiths and Coopers, for which liberal prices will be given. ANSLEY DAVIS.
Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

TO RENT.

THE north Store in the new building on Front Street, south of and adjoining the Hanover House.

The two story dwelling house with requisite out houses and a specious garden spot, situated at the N. E. corner of Church and Fourth Streets.

Two comfortable dwellings near the Dry Pond.
POTTER & KIDDER.
Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

TURNIP SEED.

A LOT of *Fresh* Turnip Seed, just received by WM. SHAW.
Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning next, at the Court House, TWO NEGRO WOMEN and CHILDREN.
SANDFORD & SMITH, *Auct'rs.*
Sept. 10, 1847.—[62-1t

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

50 HHDS. prime retailing Molasses, now landing from brig Orchilla, and for sale [Sept. 10.] by G. W. DAVIS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE third Instalment of Twenty-five dollars per share on subscriptions in the capital stock of this Bank, is required to be paid in, on or before Thursday, the 4th day of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. SAVAGE, Jr., *Cashier.*
Sept. 10, 1847.—[v3-52-8t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his negro man ISAAC. He is very black, about 5 feet high, well proportioned, has a small scar on one cheek, and a full pair of whiskers when he left. He has a wife at J. F. Spicer's, and it is believed he is lurking on Stump Sound, or in the neighborhood of Sneed's Ferry. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Onslow county Jail, so I get him; or for his delivery to the subscriber. An additional sum of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him. He is out-lawed. J. H. FOY.
Jacksonville, Sept. 6, 1847.—[52-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration upon the estate of JOSEPH M. FRENCH, dec'd, at the September Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Onslow County, notice is hereby given to all persons having any manner of claims against the said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are also hereby notified to make payment immediately to the subscriber. DAVID W. SIMMONS,
Sept'r 10, 1847—[52-3t Adm'r.

☞THE undersigned, after an absence of several weeks, (caused by the bad health of one of his family,) has returned to his post, where he may be found, ready and willing to discharge his official duties. L. H. MARSTELLER,
Clerk of New Hanover County Court.
Sept 3, 1847—[51-2t

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 11	a	$ 11½
Middlings,	11	a	11½
Shoulders.	10	a	10½
Hog round,	10½	a	11
Western,	11	a	11½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 40
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	18
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	12 00
CORN—Per bushel,	75	a	85
Meal,	87½	a	90
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	8½	a	11
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	6 50	a	6 75
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	65	a	65
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	12	a	12½
Western,	00	a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel		a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	8 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a	
Scantling,	4 00	a	
Timber, Mill,	6 00	a	7 00
Shipping Timber,	9 00	a	10 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	25	a	26
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 90
Virgin Dip,	2 90	a	3 00
Hard—			
Tar,	1 50	a	
Pitch,	90	a	95
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No. 2,	80	a	—
No. 3,	20	a	22
Spirits Turpentine,	—	a	40
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel, nom.		a	
Black Eye,	85	a	90
Cow,		a	80
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	— 00	a	18 00
Prime,	— 00	a	16 00
Fresh,	0 —	a	0 —
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	4 50	a	5 00
Rough—Per bushel,	1 00	a	1 10
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island, nom.	20	a	22
Liverpool—sack,		a	1 12½
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	2 25	a	2 50
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum, none	—	a	—
Gin,		a	
Whiskey,	28	a	30
Apple Brandy,	40	a	42
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	10 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— —	a	— —
Dressed,	8 00	a	10 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
West India,	8½	a	9½
New-Orleans,	8	a	9
Porto Rico,	8½	a	9
St. Croix,	8½	a	9½
Loaf,	13	a	14
TALLOW—Per pound,	7½	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	3 —	a	3 75
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	40	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	60
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	20	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 25	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	55	a	65
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	1 00	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$7 —	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	—
Tar, per bbl.	—	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel, nom.		a	—
Lumber, per M,	7 50	a	8 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	8	a	10
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	80	a	85
Lumber, per M.,	10 00	a	— —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1	per cent.		
" " " New York,	"	1	"	"
" " " Boston,	"	1	"	"

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 9.

NAVAL STORES—Since the commencement of the present week, about 2500 or 3000 bbls. of Turpentine has been brought to market, of which amount 500 bbls. came per Rail Road. The price on Monday was $3 per bbl., 3 20 lbs., an advance of 10 cts. on previous sales. Subsequently the price receded to $2,85. To-day $290 has been offered, no sales yet made—about 700 bbls. on hand to day. *Tar*—none arriving—last sales $1 85. There has been a small lot of Spirits Turpentine sold at 40 cents

P. S.—Since the foregoing was prepared, we hear that sales have transpired at $2 90. We would here remark that Virgin dip has got down to the price of yellow, except in cases of a choice article.

LUMBER & TIMBER.—A raft of extra lengths Mill Timber sold a day or two since at $7 50. We quote at $6 a $7 for fair to good fair. Lumber is firm and transactions small.

BACON—Scarce, and prices firm. See quotations.

CORN—Is getting scarce, and price advanced to 75 a 85 cents.

LARD—Continues very scarce. See quotations.

FLOUR—Canal sells from

HOUSES FOR SALE, AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE, one of the most desirable and convenient Houses and lots in the town, situated north of Nun street on Second street. The House is two stories, new, with a front and rear piazza—grates in two rooms, fire places in four rooms, two atic rooms without fire places—with all necessary closets and conveniences about the house—on the premises, a fine well of water with a pump, a large two story Kitchen with piazza, and in one end a store room, Stable, Carriage House, and other out buildings—lot full size.

ALSO—A half lot nearly opposite, on which is a convenient small House and Kitchen—with a well.

ALSO—A new and convenient two story House, with front and rear piazzas—fire places in four rooms, two attic rooms, pantry, &c—on the premises a well with pump, a Kitchen, and all necessary out houses—situated East of the Methodist Church; title undisputed.

TO RENT—The House first named above, if not sold.

ALSO—A small House on Market street, near the Episcopal Church.

ALSO—A convenient new House on Market street, continued.

ALSO—A convenient House in the settlement immediately North of the Rail Road Depot.

A small plastered House near the Dry Pond, for sale cheap. Apply to

P. W. FANNING, *Agent.*

August 27, 1847—[50-tf

The most brilliant Lottery ever drawn in the United States.

$100,000-$40,000-$20,000

200 Prizes of $2,000, amounting to $400,000,
Being the lowest three number Prizes.

The 1st and 2d drawn numbers, $1,000! The 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th drawn numbers, $500!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class S, for 1847—To be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, the 30th day of October, 1847, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

J. W. MAURY & Co., MANAGERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. G. GREGORY & CO.)

75 Number Lottery, **12** Drawn Ballots

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1	grand capital prize of	$100,000
1	do	40,000
1	do	20,000
1	do	15,000
1	do	12,075
5	prizes of	10,000
5	do	5,000
5	do	4,000
200	prizes (lowest three Numbers) of	2,000
63	do (1st and 2d drawn Nos.) of	1,000
126	do (2d & 3d, or 3d & 4th drawn Nos)	500
126	do (4th & 5th, or 5th & 6th do do)	250
126	do (6th & 7th, or 7th & 8th do do)	150
3717	do	80
23436	do	40

Whole Tickets $40—Halves $20—Quarters $10—Eighths $5.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this Lottery, will be sent for $472.

A certificate of a package of half, quarter, and eighth Tickets in proportion. Address

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
Aug 27, 1847—50-4t] Richmond, Va.

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

To all of my Creditors:

YOU will please to take notice that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of New-Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday of September next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the Law for the relief of honest debtors, in such case made and provided, and thereby discharge myself from arrest, in a case then and there to be returned, wherein S. J. WALKER is plaintiff and I am defendant.

JESSE J. MOORE.

August 15, (27) 1847—[50-3t

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 30th of March last, his negro man JIM. He is no doubt lurking about Wilmington, or South and Black River, where he has relations. He is about 31 or 32 years of age, quite black, shows his teeth when spoken to, and has a scar on his breast, from the cut of an Axe. I will give a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me at my residence, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him again.

EDMUND A. HAWES.

July 23, 1847—[45-2m

To Rent.

A COMFORTABLE one story Dwelling House, fronting on Boundary street, situated on the lot occupied by the subscriber, with the privilege of an excellent Well of Water. Possession given 1st October next. Apply to

Aug. 20, '47.—[49-tf] WM. N. PEDEN.

Female School.

MISS MARY ANN BUIE will re-open her SCHOOL, at Six Runs Church, or District School-house, near Taylor's Bridge, on the 13th September next, for one Session of five months, at the following rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing & Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography, History, (U. S. & England, - - - - -	8 00
Natural Philosophy, Botany, Rhetoric, Geology, Chemistry and Astronomy, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, -	10 00
Painting, - - - - - - -	5 00

Music taught in the vicinity by a competent teacher.

Board at $5 and $6 per month.

P. MURPHY,
R. PARISH,
D. MURPHY.

Sampson county, August 13, 1847. 48-2m

Turpentine Land for Sale.

HAVING determined to quit the Turpentine business in Brunswick county, I now offer my Lands for sale. The Lands are situated on the North side of Shallotte River, about two miles from Shallotte Bridge. They contain about 1,200 Acres; there is about 70,000 2nd year's boxes already cut, and some Pines unboxed. I deem it unnecessary to give any further description of the Lands, as those wishing to purchase will desire to examine the lands themselves.

Any person desirous of purchasing good Turpentine land low, would do well to make immediate application, as I am determined to sell.

ARNOLD TAFT.

Shallette, Brunswick co., N. C.,
Aug. 13, 1847. 48-tf

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Just Received from New York.

BOXES Lemons, fine fruit,
10 " Raisins, do
2 bag Florido Almonds,
2 cases Canton Ginger. For sale at
[Aug 6] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Just Received.

SPRING style of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, received this day, and now open for inspection, at MYERS & BARNUM'S.

March 19.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, on the 31st of August, 1847.

Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised Letters.

Allen, Nathan
Anderson, Susan
Arhett, James

Bordeaux, P
Brown, R W
Brister, James
Bennett, J
Bunting, Sanco
Bonham, C M
Belle, mrs M C
Brown, Hugh
Beach, Allen
Bonham, J
Burrows, L P 2

Cains, miss R
Craige, mrs A

Daviss, H B 2
Daviss, F L
Dickerson, Wm

Eagle, M
Elwell, J B 3

Freeman, Isaac 2
French, James

Garrett, Robert
Green, Washington
Goddard, John
Grimsly, Owen
Gates, Prudence

Hansley, Evan
Hudson, Thomas
Haws, George
Howe, miss Mary 2
Hill, miss E M 2
Hamons, Betsey

Jones, Rev R H 2
Jeans, Bartly

Kitcher., John L 2

Laspyre, mrs Harriet
Liddon, Thomas
Learis, George

Mathews, Penelope
Meguiney, L
Marchall, Chas
McCulton, John
Murton, John
Mitchell, mrs B B
Moore, Joseph
Murgris, Wm
Marshall, capt Thos

Newkirk, Bryant
Oliver, J R 2
Oliver,

Page, R M
Pritchett, miss O
Paine, capt Seth

Richardson, J C 3
Robeson, miss M
Roes, Washington

Southmade, Thos
Stokely, James
Small, Elisha
Stokely, Sylvester
Smith, Thos B
Sharpe, Solomon
Siddell, Joseph
Smith, J
Swan, Edmond

Tenchem, C
Thomas, James
Turner, capt J C

Underwood & Co, M

Willard, W H
Whitehouse,
Wadsworth, Wm
Waltom, mrs H
Williams, Joseph
Wood, Everett

Yopp, Wm J 2

A.

Allen, Anderson
Atkinson, Stokely

B.

Barlow, John B
Benson, mrs Margaret
Bryan, J L
Bowles, Thos C
Boll, Chas
Bun, Larkin
Brothers, John
Benson, Thos
Berry, Samuel 2
Braddy, Nathan
Blackwell, A

C.

Cains, miss Rebecca
Collins, miss Catharine

D

Danvass, W H
Davirs, Joel
Demming, Britton

E

Ellis, Gardner
Eagles, R W

F

Foy, J W & Co
Franklin, James

G.

Gin, Cinchin
Gilbert, B E
Garrell, mrs E
Grafton, H

H.

Hosler, James
Hunt, James
Heack, John B
Hand, Jeremiah
Harriss, Wm M

I & J

Jenkins, Dolly
Jones, R R

K.

Keith, W P

L.

Lassiter, Mary
Lassiter, Polly

M

Morse, Curtis C
Moore, Julien W
Marnhall, Henry
Mayo, D L
McLendon, John R
McKay, J W
McNeill, M A
Mead, D
Merrick, S S

N & O

Osborne, miss M
Ohloff, H
Oxenham, James

P.

Pepper, Lewis
Price, Richard
Payne, miss M A 2

R

Rourke, P
Risin, John

S

Swan, mrs Margaret 2
Smith, George R
Shoemaker, J L
Sheppard, John
Sheppard, A
Sellars, R L
Sidbury, Rich'd
Stills, Spicy

T

Talibrot, J
Tater, miss A
Tripp, B

U

W

Weeks, Jesse
Williams, miss T
Williams, H
Williams, miss A
Willaby, miss M A
Watson, John C

Y

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

[51-3t]

Negroes Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a large number of NEGROES of both sexes, from the age of 14 to 30, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. As I intend making a long stay in Wilmington for that purpose, persons from the country would find it to their advantage to bring such slave property to town, as they have to dispose of.

Also wanted, some good Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Coopers, and Bricklayers.

Apply to me, at the Carolina Hotel.

ANSLEY DAVIS, of Petersburg, Va.
Wilmington, May 7, 1847. 34-tf

SULPHATE OF QUININE.—125 oz. Sulphate Quinine, and a full assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c., just received at the old stand Drug Store.

The Subscriber flatters himself that he can sell on better terms than any other establishment in the place; it will certainly be to the interest of Physicians and country Merchants to inquire his reduced prices before purchasing. Having engaged a competent Druggist at the North to assist him in the business, Physicians may depend on the utmost accuracy in filling their orders, and every article will be warranted genuine. Medicines supplied at any hour of the night, and Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded.

Wilmington, May 14, 1847. WM. SHAW

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. W. H. Register, on Market street, two doors from the Post-office, is now prepared to accommodate regular and transcient Boarders, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing board by the month, would do well by calling and examining the house, as he has some 8 or 10 very large and comfortable rooms unoccupied.

July 16, 1847. [44-3m] L. D. CHERRY.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of J. & E. Anderson was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. All persons indebted to the firm will please call at the store of J. Anderson and settle their accounts.

JAMES ANDERSON,
EDWIN A. ANDERSON.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will always keep on hand a large stok of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Iron, &c, which will be sold at low prices and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of new goods expected in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON.

July 23, 1847—[45-tf

For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.

June 25, 1847. 41-tf

LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 869 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.

July 9, 1847.—[43-tf

ROUGH AND READY HATS, at MYERS & BARNUM'S.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his supply of Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of the following:

Black French Cloths; Fancy colored do.; black Doeskin Cassimeres; fancy French do.; black and white embroidered Vest Shapes; fancy colored Vestings, black and colored; Cashmeretts; Drap d'Ete; Queen's Cloth; white and fancy colored Linen Drills; checked Ginghams; Gambroons, &c.

Also; an excellent assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, among which are superfine black dress and frock Coats; fancy colored do.; black Cassimere Pants; fancy do. do; black Satin Vests, plain and figured; fancy colored do. do.; white and colored Marseilles; Tweed and cotton Sack Coats.

He would solicit the attention of the public to his assortment of Goods in the

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING LINE,

Manufactured expressly for the Spring and Summer season, among which are: STOCKS, silk, satin, bombazine, all styles and qualities; *Opera Ties*, plain and fancy, light and dark colors; *Cravats and Scarfs*, latest styles, a full assortment; *Suspenders*, silk and india rubber, with linen, to wash, an entirely new article; *Shirts, Bosoms & Collars*, of every style and quality; *Under Shirts and Drawers*, silk, cotton, woollen, lisle, thread, Merino, &c. &c.; *Gloves*, black, white and colored, kid, silk, cotton, lisle, thread, of the best manufacture; *Hosiery* silk, cotton, linen and merino; *Handkerchiefs*, plain and twilled, India, sinchew, pongee, plain and fancy linen cambric; *Umbrellas*, silk, gingham and cotton. All of which will be sold unusually cheap. CHAS. BARR.

N. B.—All sales of Ready-made clothing will be considered as cash; the usual credit will be given to custom work. C. B.

May 14th, 1847.

Notice to Dealers in TURPENTINE & TAR.

WILMINGTON June 1, 1847.

THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the following

REGULATIONS.

That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upon the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, with out proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing, &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmurchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it is supposed must be free from all objection, as turpentine put up in perfect order will only be subject to a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the former rates of extra.

We also agree that in future we shall refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mixture, and that we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl, of 320 lbs. and allow the Inspector to make his bill as the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount.

W. O. JEFFREYS,	A. H. VAN BOKELIN
JOHN McRAE,	H. NUTT,
A. MARTIN,	B. FLANNER,
W. LATIMER,	W. J. LOVE. Jr.
JEWETT & CO.,	R. C. HALLETT,
BARRY & BRYANT,	B. HALLETT,
JNO. CHRISTIAN,	R. G. RANKIN,
HALL & ARMSTRONG,	C. D. ELLIS. 39-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

SHAW & GARDNER,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.,

HAVING located in Clinton, would respectfully inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell low for cash. They would respectfully request Physicians to call and examine their stock. All orders or prescriptions executed with accuracy and promptness.

July 9, 1847—[43-6m

FEMALE INSTITUTE,
BEAUFORT, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION will be opened on the first Monday in July next, under the superintendance of a gentleman eminently qualified to impart instruction, and to direct the studies of his pupils. He will be assisted by Ladies of the highest attainments, as Teachers. The French department will be in charge of a gentleman—a native of France—who has much celebrity as a teacher of that language. No pains nor expense will be spared to make this Institute a permanent and a superior school for the *Eastern portion* of North Carolina, in which students can receive a liberal and accomplished education.

Beaufort is a pleasant village, of some 1500 inhabitants, situated in full view of the Ocean, and much resorted to in the sickly season for health.

Tuition in the Scientific, Musical, French and Ornamental departments, with boarding, &c., will be on the most reasonable terms.

For further particulars inquire of J. F. JONES. I. RAMSEY, JAMES RUMLEY, or WM. S. LANGDON.

P. S.—Beaufort is 80 miles from Wilmington.

April 30, 1847—[33-1y

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

Notice.

THE creditors of H. S. KELLY, of the town of Wilmington, N. C., are requested to hand in their demands to the subscriber, who has received an assignment of his personal estate in trust for the benefit of his creditors; and all persons indebted to the said H. S. Kelly are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

July 31st, 1847. V. R. PEIRSON.

All persons who are indebted to the said H. S Kelly, in any shape or manner, are urgently requested to come forward and cancel the same. All who fail to do so, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Having a large stock of goods on hand there will be great inducements to purchasers, as it is requisite to close the concern as soon as possible.

August 4th, 1847. V. R. PIERSON.

Just Received.

75 bb'ls. superfine Flour,	
40 " fine	do
20 " cross	do
300 N. C. Bacon Hams,	
300 " "	Sides,
300 " "	Shoulders.

For sale in lots or at retail, for cash, by
June 25.] McKELLAR & McRAE.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Mens' Palm Leaf Hats;
Summer do	Boys' do do
Drab de Ete;	Musquito Nettings;
Plaid Drills;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Slate Linens;	8-4 brown damask do
Linen Checks,	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Persian Stripes;	Black and brown Shirting and Sheeting;
Striped Victoria Cord;	30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
London Drill;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Oregon Cord;	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.
Bl'k Satin Cravats;	
Bl'k Satin cut Velvet & Marseilles Vesting;	
Irish Linens & Lawns;	
Cravats and Scarfs;	
Umbrellas;	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;	Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
Colored, plain, & striped Silk;	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Fancy summer prints;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
Lawn Ginghams;	do do silk do
Eartston do	Grodnap Parasols;
Balzarine;	Fringed do
Colored Lawns;	Ginghams do
French Robes;	French Fans;
Large silk Shawls;	German silver Thimbles;
Borage Shawls;	Plated do do
do Scarfs;	Blue steel do
Ladies Silk Cravats;	Bl'k, white, brown and col'd Cotton Hose,
Col'd Florrene;	Misses' do do
Organde Muslin;	Mens' ½ do do
Muslin Shirts;	Corset Laces;
Black Silk Fringe;	Lace & Edgings, assort'd;
Col'd do do	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Buttons, for Ladies dresses;	do raw do
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	
Linen Cambric Hdkfs;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., March 19, 1847—3-y

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

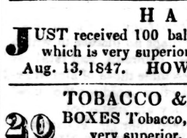
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

FRESH BEEF.



JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribe.'s plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the time the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

A CARD.
DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. C. M. PRICE would respectfully return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country for the liberal patronage which they have hitherto bestowed upon her. She would beg to inform them that she still continues the DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS, and solicits a continuance of the custom which she has heretofore received. She would refer those who wish articles of DRESS made up, to her old customers. For the durability and neatness of her work, she is perfectly willing to abide by their judgment.

Residence over the "Journal" office; entrance 2d door, corner building, Princess Street, opposite the Bank of the State.

Wilmington, N. C., July 9th, 1847.—[43tf

HAY.

JUST received 100 bales North Carlina Hay which is very superior, at

Aug. 13, 1847. HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

20 BOXES Tobacco, assorted quality, some very superior,
20,000 Segars, very fine. For sale by
[Aug 6] HOWARD & PEDEN.

CARRIAGES.
Front Street, opposite the Journal Office.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found, *Barouches, Rackaways, Chariots, Buggies, Gigs, &c.*—ALSO, Harness of all kinds, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Collars, Hames, Tranks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c. Purchasers would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere. ISAAC WELLS.

August 6, 1847—[34-y

CHAMPAIGNE CIDER.

30 BOXES above Cider, for sale by
[Aug 6] HOWARD & PEDEN.

HOURLY EXPECTED

To Arrive per Schooner A. J. DeRosset.

15 BRLS. fresh ground Canal Flour,
10 half " do do
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SOAP—50 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap, at
[Aug 6] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SUGARS & TEAS.

WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY'S Loaf, Crushed and Powdered,
1 hhd. St. Croix Sugar,
1 " Porto Rico "
1 chest Gun Powder Tea, very fine and superior flavor,
1 chest fine Black Tea,
1 " Souchong " At
[Aug 6] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

FURTHER supplies of Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Peters' and Moffat's Pills; Cheeseman's Balsam; Pain Killer; Indian Panacea; Henry's Magnesia; Extract Lemon; Sup Carb Soda; Cream Tartar; Sulph Quinine; Calomel; Blue Mass; Morphine; Salacine; Piperine; Olive Oil; Sal Soda; Pearl and Pot Ash, and a general assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines.

ALSO—90 kegs of very superior White Lead; Linseed Oil; Vandye and Spanish Brown; Chrome Green and Yellow; Turkey Umber; Terra de Sienna patent Black; Venetian Red; Whiting; Putty; Red and White Chalk; Rose; Pink; Chinese Vermillion; Sand Paper; Varnishes; Brushes; Window Glass, &c.

ALSO—A fine assortment of Trusses; Tooth Instruments in cases or single; Forceps; Gum Lancets; Evans' Genuine and imitation Thumb and Spring Lancets; Seaton Needles; Syringes, from ½ to 24 ozs; Maw's Patent Grema Apparatus; Cupping Instruments; G. E. and Silver M. & F. Catheters; a few cases of superior Pocket Instruments; Breast Glasses, &c. &c., for sale low at the old stand Drug Store. Country orders executed with dispatch and at the lowest possible prices. Prescriptions accurately compounded.

August 6, 1847] WM. SHAW.

The Old Rock Spring
FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had, at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with *choice Liquors, Wines and Cigars.* DAVID THALLY.

Dec 18, 1846 14-y

MYERS & BARNUM,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. MYERS, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,

of Beebee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a "few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of

Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps,

of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps

of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2,50. the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps*, to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand.

C. MYERS.

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb. 13, 1846 '22-1y

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

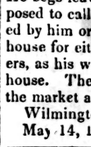
$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to

DANIEL S. SANDERS.

November 6, 1846. 8tf

Wilmington Hotel.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the Public that he will be ready to receive Boarders, at the WILMINGTON HOTEL, formerly kept by Thomas F. King & Co., as the Planter's Hotel, the 25th of this month. He begs leave to inform those who may feel disposed to call upon him, that no pains will be spared by him or his Lady, to make it a comfortable house for either monthly, weekly, or daily boarders, as his whole attention will be paid to the house. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords. SAMUEL J. PERRY,

Wilmington Hotel, near the R. Road Depot,
May 14, 1847.—[12m] [Main Street.

CHARLES GRAY,
SUCCESSOR TO
CHARLES BLAKESLEE.

HAVING purchased the stock of C. BLAKESLEE, the subscriber will continue the sale and manufacture of

BOOTS & SHOES,

and keep constantly on hand every variety of articles in his line.

All orders for work promptly and punctually attended to. BOOTS made in the latest fashion and finest style.

BOOTS and SHOES neatly repaired.

June 4, 1847—y. CHAS. GRAY.

PANAMA, LEGHORN AND PALM LEAF HATS.

JUST RECEIVED, a splended assortment, for sale at wholesale and retail very cheap.—County Merchant's are invited to examine our stock, which we will sell at New York prices.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Market Street.

March 12, 184 .

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined a time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

Hats, Caps, &c.

WE have just received by late arrivals from New York, a fresh supply of Gentlemen's black Beaver and Moleskin Hats, spring style; one case extra Drab Beavers, A No. 1; Gent's black and drab Leghorns; Boys' Leghorn Caps, and patent leather Belts. Also, a few silk velvet Riding Caps for Ladies, very pretty. Call and see, at MYERS & BARNUM'S.

May 28, 1847.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2 500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so rongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.

New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.

GARRIT GARRABRANT,
—— 123 Market-st, Newark.

Clergymen and Physicians.—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir